The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,234—New Series.
BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

PENINSULAR, 29th Nov.	SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROSETTA, 27th Dec.	KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January	RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste' the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 4th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 29th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 29th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M M, OR
SAVOY PICKLE,
The New Relish.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

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MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
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BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

CEYLON TEA,

FOLDING TABLES.

TRAVELLING BATHS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

		Cash.	Credit.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET.	Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
	Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12
HIGHLAND MALT.	Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
	Per gallon	" 13 4	" 14 12
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.	Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
	Per gallon	" 16 12	" 18 12
OLD IRISH.	Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
	Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TRADE MARK.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and } **CHRISTMAS** { Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. } AND **NEW YEAR'S CARDS.** { Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, } **KEMP AND CO., LD.,** { BYCULLA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

TAN CREAM LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH, FOR BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, &C.

WE have now perfected the Formula for our Tan Cream, and can guarantee its superiority. A trial is solicited. Its ease of application, the brilliant result, and its cheapness will recommend it to every user of Brown Leather.

Per Bottle, 8 as.; Per Dozen, Rs. 5.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS, BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, READING AND LONDON.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna,
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—

Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of the following GOODS, which have been Selected from the FIRST HOUSES in LONDON and PARIS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

FANCY COATINGS, DRESS SUITINGS, TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, ANGOLAS, SERGES, FLANNELS, BREECHES MATERIALS, &c., &c.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD MATTS, EATON GAUZES, SILK AND WOOL FLANNELS, COLORED FLANNELS, TROPICAL FLANNELS, SPUN SILK.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, &C. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

BRACES, BELTS, COLLARS.

VESTS AND PANTS,

GAUZE MERINO, SILK AND WOOL MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL—VESTS and PANTS to MATCH.

SOCKS—LISLE THREAD MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL, &c.
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE FOR SPORTSMEN.

SUN HATS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS.

From Messrs. ELWOOD & SONS, HAWKE'S, TOWNSEND & Co.
—All the LATEST SHAPES—

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT BAGS, &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES

IN MILLINERY.
IN STRAW GOODS.
IN FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
IN RIBBONS & LACES.
IN TRIMMINGS.
IN HOSIERY & GLOVES.
IN CLOAKS & ULSTERS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO. LD.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOKE'S CIRCUS

OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER,
AND DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME!!

Introducing New Acts by New Performers.
NEW HORSES,
NEW ACROBATS,
NEW CLOWNS,
NEW COMIC ENTRIES,
And Concluding with a New Pantomime.

In Compliance with the Unanimous Wish of a Number of our Patrons, we have erected several Private Boxes:—A Box to Seat Four, Rs. 16; to Seat Six, Rs. 24; One Seat in Box, Rs. 4.

OTHER PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Sole Proprietor......FRED. COOKE.

Mr. COOKE wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be ANSWERABLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any of his Employees.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT, in Aid of the Funds of the ORPHANAGE, will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5 P.M., TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th November.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Organ Solo .... Andante in E minor ... Batiste
MR. ALLUM.
Song .... The Blue Bonnets Over the Border... Sir W Scott
THE ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.
Solo......... Whisper and I Shall Hear......... M Piccolomini
(Violin Obligato—Miss Pedraza).
MISS TUDBALL.
Pianoforte Solo.... Valse Styrienne ..... Wollenhant
MISS SMITH.
Song .... The Bonnie Banks o Lochlomon .... Old Scottish Song.
THE ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.
THE GRAN' HIELAN BAGPIPES,
MR. FERGUSON.

PART II.

Song ....Culloden ....W. M. Miller
THE ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.
Solo ....With such a Dainty Dame ....B. C. Stephenson
MR. McCAUSLAND.
Violin Solo.........Romanza Audaluza..Sarasate
MISS PEDRAZA.
Song ....Ho, ro, My Nut-Brown Maiden......Old Gaelic Melody
THE ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.
Song ....Waiting ....H. Millard
MISS TUDBALL.
Song ....Auld Lang Syne .....Burns
THE ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.

TICKETS—Price One Rupee—May be obtained at the HALL DOOR.

VALLANCE'S VARIETIES AND VANDEVILLE

COMBINATION ARE COMING,
and will OPEN, at the
TIVOLI THEATRE,
ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST DECEMBER.

MISS RACHEL LOWE, MISS BESSIE FREEMAN, MR. WALTER BOND, MR. JEAN SEUL, MR. SIDNEY ARTHUR, and other popular London favourites.

DO NOT MISTAKE THE DATE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the Patronage of
R. H. VINCENT, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
AND
H. G. GELL, ESQ.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
WILL BE GIVEN
ON 6TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.,
By Members of the
BOMBAY CITY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.

PRICES of ADMISSION: Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas.

Tickets can be had from the Club Rooms, at the Esplanade Police Court, from Mr. T. W. D. HACK, Police Station, Frere Road, and at the Doors on the Night of the Performance.

SHIPPERS and Consignees of Cargo per Italian Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain O. CANEPA, are informed of her Arrival from Genoa on the 27th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for Short-delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 27th November, 1894.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NEW CERTIFICATES of Shares are NOW READY. Shareholders are therefore Requested to Return, at the Office of the Company, the Old Certificates held by them, and to Receive in Exchange for them the New Ones.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld.

Bombay, 26th November, 1894.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

ESTATE OF THE LATE HONOURABLE KASSINATH TRIMBUCK TELANG, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and Persons having any DEBTS, CLAIMS or DEMAND, upon or against the Estate of the Honourable KASSINATH TRIMBUCK TELANG, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Puisne Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, who died at Bombay on the 1st September, 1893, and Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to KRISTNARAO BAPUJI TELANG, ANNAPURNABAI, the Widow of the Deceased, and ANANDRAO LUKSHMON PAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, are hereby required to send in particulars in Writing of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the said Administrators, at No. 1, Mathew Road, Girgaum, on or before the 12th Day of December next.

And Notice is hereby given that at the Expiration of such time the said Administrators will proceed to Administer the Estate and Distribute the Assets of the Deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims and Demands of which the said Administrators shall then have had notice, and that the said Administrators will not be liable for the Assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose Claim or Demand they shall then not have had notice. AND NOTICE is HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby required to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property to the said Administrators at the said Address, whose Receipt alone will be Valid for the same.—Dated this 26th Day of November, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, & BOWEN,
Attorneys for the Administrators.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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TENDERS will be received, at 12 Noon, on December 1st, 1894, at the Presidency Pay Office, for the Sole Right to Supply REFRESHMENTS at the NAVAL and MILITARY TOURNAMENT, which will take place on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th December, 1894.

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NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.

TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer of Mysore upto 4 p.m. of the 10th January, 1895, at the Public Offices, Bangalore, for the Supply *en bloc* of PIPES, VALVES, &c., &c., required for the Works given below, according to Specification, Copies whereof can be had from the Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy:—

(1) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Mysore City.
(2) Additional Distribution of Water to Mysore City.
(3) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply, of Bangalore City.
(4) Distribution of Water to Bangalore City.

2. Each Tender must be on the printed Form attached to the Specification, and must be addressed to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore, and be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Water-supply Materials."

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of half per cent. of the Contract amount or amounts in Currency Notes, Bank Bills, or Government of India Securities, made payable to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, and every such Tender not accompanied by such Deposit will be rejected.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Engineer or his Head Assistant at the Public Offices, Bangalore, at 4 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1895, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and will be finally disposed of by the 25th January, 1895, when the Deposits of all unaccepted Tenders will be returned.

5. The Chief Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Each Tenderer will be required within 30 Days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender or Tenders shall have been notified to him, or to his agent, to furnish the Security mentioned in the Specification, and at his own charge and expense to execute a Deed of Contract, to be prepared or approved of by the Solicitors appointed therefor by the Government, on the basis of his Tender or Tenders, whereupon his Deposit, if any, will be returned.

7. Every Tenderer who should fail to furnish su Security and to execute such Deed of Contract, as aforesaid ithin the time above specified for that purpose, shall forfeit t e Deposit money to the Government of Mysore, as liquidated damages, and his Tender or Tenders will, in such case, be considered as having been rejected or abandoned; and the Chief Engineer will thereupon at such time or times, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may think fit, arrange for the fulfilment by any other person or persons of the Contract undertaken by the defaulter, who will be held liable, irrespective of the forfeiture aforesaid, for all damages, loss, costs, charges, and expenses arising from or by reason of such failure and arrangement as aforesaid.

8. All further needful information may be had on application at this Office.

C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Bangalore, November 13th, 1894.

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Parcel No. 1.—60 cwts. of unarmed 7 ply strand Galvanized Fencing Wire, with 168 lbs. of Galvanized Staples.

Parcel No. 2.—90 cwts. of unarmed 7 ply Strand Galvanized Fencing Wire, with 250 lbs. of Galvanized Staples.

Offers, with a Sample of the Wire and Staple, should be sent on or before FRIDAY, the 30th November, addressed, Poona, to

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Camp Khadakwasla, Poona District, 22nd November, 1894.

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"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

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DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
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PILLS,
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TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone! Ward off Fever.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div d.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,281½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	10. p.c.	166 xd 115 xd 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	141½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	106½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
French	300	500	500	25	400xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	107½
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	16	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 12	200 200
V ikart	...	1,000	100	90	1,110

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	250
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	116
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,900	500	500	50	1,520
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		560	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	260	200	20	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	13,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire I.	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,005
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	1	23½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	635
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	41
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,445
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	490
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	395
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,100
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	15	403
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,295
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	960
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	750
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	172½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
LuckmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,865
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	155
Morarji Gooldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,060
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100		...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	605
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
[illegible] India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	715
[illegible] ills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	205
[illegible] s Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

[illegible]RICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]	Rs.	23-12	
[illegible] l1, old	„	23-8	Nominal.
[illegible] new	„	23-7	„
[illegible] ol l	„	23-4	„
[illegible] ld	„	23-8	
[illegible]	„	23-0	
[illegible]	„	14-2	
[illegible]	„	14-1	
[illegible]	„	9-5-10	
[illegible]	„	9-4-12	
[illegible]	„	205-9	
[illegible]	„	195-0	
[illegible]	„	300-9	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
New Mofussil Company, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanady entered, and the steamers Lorenzo and Kaveri left the dock on Monday, and the steamer Namit Huda left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba entered, and the schooner Columbus left the dock yesterday.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 3rd proximo.

CONCERT.—There will be a concert at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, on Wednesday, the 5th proximo.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Peninsular, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day.

TEMPERANCE.—The Rev. J. H. Bateson, general secretary, Army Temperance Association (with the approval of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India), will be visiting Bombay from December 2nd to 7th on behalf of the Association.

ACCIDENT TO A PEDESTRIAN.—Shaik Alli Shaik Mahomed, aged seventy years, while going along Duncan Road, on Monday evening, was accidentally knocked down by a victoria, and sustained a fracture of one of the ribs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

REPORTED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Lieutenant E. Barnes, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, residing at Pedder Road, has reported the theft of Rs. 380 in currency notes from his pocket book, which fell out of his trousers pocket while breakfasting at a gentleman's bungalow, on Ridge Road, on Sunday.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"The Dhangurs and the Dhavads of Mahableshwar," by Mr Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

ACCIDENT TO A HORSE-BREAKER.—Cowasji Framji, aged fifty-five years, while training a horse in a brake, on Monday morning, was thrown from his seat by the horse shying at some water, on the Tardeo Road, and bolting along in a furious manner. Cowasji received severe injuries to his head, right leg, and right shoulder, which necessitated his removal to the G. T. Hospital.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—Eknath Narayen, a Hindu, was, on Monday evening, going along Girgaum Road, when he was knocked down, and run over by a carriage which was being driven by Lalla Wallubh, sustaining injuries to both his shoulders, and the fingers of his right hand, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

A CHARGE DISMISSED.—Mr. P. H. Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Haridas Valji, alleged to be a member of the Golden Gang, was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 12,500. The circumstances of the case have already been published in these columns. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Brown, solicitor, and Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended. His Worship discharged the accused for want of evidence.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB.—The performance fixed for the 6th proximo, at the Gaiety Theatre, promises to be a highly successful one. Tickets for admission are being rapidly disposed of, and those desirous of witnessing a good performance, should make early application for the stall seats, as there is a possibility of every available seat being taken up before the day of the performance. Tickets can be had either at the club rooms, Esplanade Police Court, or from Mr. Hack, Police Station, Frere Road.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherhall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Overture	Concert	Till
Quadrille	Grand Round	Godfrey
Valse	A Strong Night	Blackstock
Selection	Plantation Songs and Melodies	Kuppey
Gavotte	Charming	Boggetti
Galop	The Tourists	Fredhe

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PICK-POCKET.—Mr. P. H. Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Merchant charged Dulabh Giga with picking the pocket of a Mahomedan boy, on Saturday afternoon. The magistrate had intimated on the last occasion that he would commit the accused to the Criminal Sessions, but giving the man one more chance, his Worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and fined him Rs. 30, in default of the payment of which he was ordered to suffer imprisonment for a further period of six months.

OBITUARY.—The many friends of Mr. Madhavrao Gopalrao Kadum, well-known as Udwatawalla Doctor, will be sorry to learn of his untimely death, at the age of 55, on Monday evening, at his residence, in Dookerwady, of heart disease. He conducted medical practice at Udwara, Damaun, Bulsar, &c., for over twenty years, and lately for over six years in Bombay, at Kalkadevi Road. He was very kind, attentive, and generous to his patients, and amiable and social to his friends and acquaintances. His loss will be greatly felt by his numerous patients both here and in Gujrat. He leaves behind him a widow, three sons, and three daughters to bemoan his loss.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Slowne yesterday charged Jahalla Amir with committing robbery of a gold necklet from the person of Tulsi Wadha, on the evening of the 15th instant, at Kika Street. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused was not arrested at the time when another man who had aided the accused was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also convicted and sentenced to a similar term. Jahalla Ameer and three others were also charged with retaining stolen property, and were each sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.—As will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, a very good programme has been arranged for the concert to be given, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at the Town Hall, in aid of the above Orphanage. The concert will be so thoroughly Scotch, bagpipes and all, that the Caledonian residents of the city who attend it will almost be able to fancy themselves back once more in their own, their native land. Not the least interesting feature of the concert will be the singing of Scotch airs by the Orphanage children. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mair and his associates in promoting the fixture, will be rewarded for their efforts and a deserving institution assisted by an array of well-filled seats to-morrow evening.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Luximon Narayan, aged sixteen years, a calassee, residing on board of his barge No. 3611. For the last five or seven years, deceased had been occasionally subject to epileptic fits. About 11 o'clock, on Monday forenoon, the tindal of the barge went on shore, leaving deceased on the barge, which was then moored at Gunpowder Bunder, the tide being out at the time. On returning about 1-30 p.m. the tindal found the deceased missing. A search was made but without success. About an hour afterwards when the tide had receded, the body of the deceased was found lying in the sand about forty paces away from the barge. The police were informed and the body was removed to the morgue. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

NAOSARI NEWS.—Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit has at her own cost constructed a roadway, with necessary bridges and culverts, leading to the Tower of Silence at Naosari for the convenience of the Parsees living in Malasar Falia. One of the terms of the contract work which was entrusted to the contractors Messrs. Jeewanji Jamaspji and Co., was that the roadway with the bridges and culverts should be thoroughly tested after the monsoon as to their efficiency. Accordingly, Mr. Rustomjee Cursetjee Cooper, Civil Engineer, in charge of the construction of the roadway, in company with a member of the contractor's firm, Mr. Rustomjee Bomanjee Mistry, carried out the necessary survey on the works with a view to test their efficiency. The construction had been pronounced to have been very efficiently carried out, as it stood the late heavy rainfall well. Mr. R. K. Cooper had the same personally inspected in company with the trustees of the Malasar Punchayet. However, several suggestions have been made by the Engineer as to the permanent efficiency of the roadway with its bridges and culverts, and steps have been already taken to carry out his suggestions. Mr. Framjee Dinshawjee Petit has already inspected the roadway and its bridges and culverts and expressed his satisfaction with the efficient manner in which the construction of the works has been completed.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Anna Nathooba, a goldsmith, residing at Doongree, was placed at the instance of Inspector Butfoy, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three different charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 60, belonging to Luximee, a woman, and two Marwarees, all residing at Doongree. About six months ago the first complainant, who is a hawker in vegetables, entrusted to accused, who was then acquainted with her, a pair of gold ear-rings, of the value of Rs. 15, for repairs, and he promised to return the ornaments within a week, but since then accused was missing until Friday afternoon, when the woman who saw him walking along Kalbadavie Road, caught hold of him, and handed him over to the custody of the police. While Inspector Butfoy was investigating the matter, about six Marwaree goldsmith, residing in the same locality, in which accused had kept his shop, came forward, and lodged similar complaints against him. It appeared that the accused used to receive silver from one goldsmith on the pretence of making it into ornaments, and pledge with another goldsmith. The police recovered property to the value of Rs. 100 from different goldsmiths, with whom it had been pledged by accused. The magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.—Mr. Morarjee Anandjee Tana, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, now City Magistrate, Bhownugger, has published a translation in Gujerati of the Transfer of Property Act, Act 4 of 1882, as amended by Act 3 of 1885, with commentaries. The book is dedicated to the Maharaja of Bhownugger as a tribute of admiration "for his Highness's successful efforts to place the judicial department of his State on a basis which guarantees to its subjects the administration of sound and impartial justice." The translator explains that the principal aim of the volume is to supply the long-felt want of a Gujerati treatise on the law of mortgage. In treating of the subject, he has paid special attention to the several local forms of mortgages, prevalent in Gujerat, Kathiawar, and Cutch, and has shown within which of the statutory forms they fall. He has also dealt with the other subjects treated of in the Transfer of Property Act, which has only recently been extended to the Bombay Presidency. All important cases reported down to June, 1894, bearing on these subjects, have been incorporated; and a summary of every case cited has been given, as far as possible, with a view to obviate the necessity of reference to the original reports in English, which are not easily accessible to Gujerati-knowing men. At the end, a few illustrative forms of deeds, plaints, and decrees relating to the subjects treated of in the work have been given. The book promises to be very useful to the class of people, for whom it is intended.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

MURDER OF A COUSIN.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAMTA PUNJA.

THE prisoner appealed from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 14th September, found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death, Mr. G. M. Tripathi (for the Hon, Mr. C. H. Setalvad) appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown. The case was in October last remanded to the Joint Sessions Judge in order that he might ascertain the nationality of the accused. There was no evidence on the record to show that the prisoner was a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, though it was afterwards ascertained that he was.

The accused was charged with having, on the 16th July last, caused the death of one Santok (widow) at Vithalpara, a village in the Barria State, by stabbing her with a sword on her neck and other parts of her body, with intent to cause her death. The Political Agent of Reva Kantha had certified that, in his opinion the charge ought to be tried in British India. The accused pleaded guilty and alleged no circumstance in extenuation of his offence. He was an illiterate young man of about twenty-five years of age, and had throughout candidly confessed his guilt. He began by admitting his guilt, and then suddenly bursting into tears, said, pointing to the two policeman on his side, that he felt very unconfortable in their presence. The Joint Sessions Judge excluded the policemen from the room, and called upon him to say whatever he had to say freely and with full courage. He then made a statement, which amounted to a full plea of guilty without any extenuating circumstance in his favour. To assure himself that prisoner was under no misconception, Mr. Inamdar repeated his questions to him two or three times, and took them down when he repeated his answers as many times; and he all along stuck to his plea of guilty without any attempt to change. His conduct had been very candid and truthful in this matter, and Mr. Inamdar was considering whether that would be a sufficent ground for refraining from passing the extreme sentence of the law on him and for transporting him for life. But as he was not aware of any precedent to justify such a course he was left no alternative but to pass the extreme sentence of the law, leaving it to the High Court to commute it to transportation for life if they should think fit.

In his confession to the Joint Sessions Judge, the prisoner said he killed the deceased with a sword, because he found that she, a widow, had illegal connection with Lakha, his sister's husband. Accused saw the deceased giving eatables to Lakha, and also drawing her cloth over her face out of bashfulness for Lakha. The deceased was his uncle's daughter, and was about twenty years old. He killed her by premeditation and had been looking out for a chance.

Their Lordships on consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

A SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

TRIMBAK GUNGADHUR RANADE VS. THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY.

The plaintiff claimed to restrain the defendants by an injunction from discharging cotton fluff, and cotton dust, and smoke from their mills upon the plaintiff's premises, from working their mills so as to be a nuisance to the plaintiff, and for damages and for costs and further relief. Mr. Budradin and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Rivet-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff is the owner of certain premises consisting of land used as a vegetable and fruit garden at Purbhadevi Road. The defendants own a cotton spinning mill on the land immediately adjacent to the plaintiff's premises on the west and north sides. The defendants purchased the mill in 1893, and made extensive alterations to the machinery, and began to discharge from their mill cotton fluff and dust and smoke upon the plaintiff's premises, and the nuisance became very apparent after the monsoon of that year, The plaintiff complained of the nuisance several times but no steps were taken to abate it. The plaintiff had his premises surveyed by Doctors Blaney and Deshmookh, and also by Mr. Campbell, the architect, all of whom submitted their report in respect of the nuisance. The plaintiff said that large quantities of cotton fluff, &c., were discharged over the garden and into the rooms of the chawls on his land, rendering the latter uninhabitable, and doing injury to the trees and vegetables. The plaintiff's wife had suffered seriously in health by reason of the nuisances. He was also unable to get tenants to live in a number of the rooms of his chawl, and he had accordingly suffered great damage.

The defendants said that the plaintiff acquired the land about the time the mill was built, and in anticipation of the building thereof erected his chawls on a portion of the land with a view to their being occupied by the hands working in the mills. No objection was ever made by the plaintiff to the erection or working of the mill, although the plaintiff had been always living with his family in one of the chawls. The defendants submitted that the plaintiff was now prevented by his acquiesance, *laches*, and delay from obtaining the injunction claimed in the plaint. They denied that they discharged from the mill cotton fluff and dust and smoke over the plaintiff's garden or into the rooms of the chawls, and they did not believe that plaintiff's wife had suffered seriously or at all in health by reason of the alleged nuisances, or that he was unable to get tenants to live in a number of the rooms, or that he had suffered great or any damages. The plaintiff's object in filing the suit was, if possible, to compel the defendants to buy the plaintiff's property and they accordingly submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN CIVIL SERVANT.

WE regret to learn that Saiyad Nur-ud-din Khan, Assistant Judge and Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapore, in the Sholapore District, died at Secunderabad, on Wednesday night last. For some days past he had been ailing with fever and an inflammation of the right leg. On the 20th instant, he obtained a month's privilege leave and left for Secunderabad, where his father, a brother of Mr. Abdul Hak Sirdar Diler Jung, is now residing, but died shortly after his arrival there. In his death, the Mahomedan community loses a member who was distinguished for his acquirements and natural acuteness, and occupied an honourable position in the public service; and had he lived longer, was expected to rise to a still higher post. He was a Suni Mahomedan; and having been born at Nasik in January, 1858, he had barely completed his thirty-sixth year. Mr. Nur-ud-din Khan was elected a member of the Statutory Civil Service in 1879; and on the 3rd May of that year joined the service as attache to the Resident of Hyderabad, Deccan. Two months later, he was appointed Judge of the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judge as well as Assistant Superintendent of the Residency Bazaars, attache to the Resident of Hyderabad, and a Third-Class Magistrate. In March, 1881, Mr. Nur-ud-din Khan was sent to Secunderabad as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court within the cantonment limits, in which capacity he gave general satisfaction by the manner in which Mr. Nur-ud-din discharged his duties. In the latter part of 1882, he was appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner in the Berars. About that time he proceeded to England; and on his return in January, 1883, performed the duties of Assistant Commissioner at the Residency in Hyderabad. In the following month, he officiated as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Secunderabad; and was shortly afterwards appointed an Assistant Commissioner at Amraoti in the Berars. He obtained leave and went a second time to England, where he stayed from May, 1883, to December, 1884. On his return to this country in January, 1885, his services were transferred by the Government of India to the Hyderabad State as acting Under-Secretary in the Judicial and General Department. In March, 1886, we find Mr. Nur-ud-din Khan in the post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Thana. He then obtained leave on medical certicate from October, 1886, to December, 1887, and during a portion of that period paid a third visit to England. He subsequently served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Railway Magistrate at Thana, Bandora, Khandeish, Hyderabad in Sind, Surat, and Dharwar. From May to October 1893, Mr. Nur-ud-din Khan served as Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Dharwar, Kanara, and Belgaum. In July, 1893, he officiated as District Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara; and in September, 1893, as District Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum. From December, 1893, to June, 1894, Mr. Nur-ud-din Khan's services were lent to the Junagadh State, where he served as a member of the Junagadh Commission appointed to enquire into the riots there, the other members being the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, and Mr. R. S. Tipnis. On his return from the Commission, he officiated in June, 1894, as District Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana in place of Mr. C. E. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E. A short time later he went as Assistant and Joint Sessions Judge at Bijapore, where he contracted the ailment which has terminated fatally.

MR. C. M. BALIVALA'S BENEFIT.

ON Monday next, a special performance of "Gopichand," to be followed by a farcical extravaganza, will be given at the Novelty for the benefit of its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Cursetjee Merwanjee Balivala. For more than a quarter of a century, he has devoted all his enterprise and talents to the cultivation of this fine art, and created a taste among the natives for dramatic representations. His fame as an actor has been known not only all over India, but in Barma also; and encouraged by his success, he took his company to England, where, though not very successful, he gained much knowledge and experience in the art, which has proved so useful to him in his own native country. At one time he had made his fortune by his travels in India, Burma, and the Eastern countries; but luck had gone against him, and he met with reverses. Undaunted by misfortune, he pursued the even tenor of his profession, and by perseverance and frugality retrieved some portion of his last fortune. The public have always looked upon him as an honest caterer for their amusement and from time to time extended their patronage to him. On two or three occasions the Governor and suite and other high officials witnessed his performance, and expressed their satisfaction with his acting. His great forte lies in with and humour and ready repartees. Once or twice a year he sets apart the proceeds of his house for charitable purposes, such as for helping the funds for providing residential quarters for poor Parsee families, for the Lying-in-Hospital, &c. For his public services, a movement has been set afoot, by which it is intended to raise a fund to be presented to him in the shape of a purse, on Monday next. About three thousand rupees have already been subscribed, and before the night of the performance, it is expected that the purse will be fuller still. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and other Parsee and Hindu gentlemen have promised their patronage and expressed their desire to be present on the occasion. Though the seats are priced at a high figure, nearly the whole house has been engaged, and it is expected a number of Parsee ladies will grace the theatre with their presence. The interior and exterior of the play-house with all its surroundings are to be lighted with electric light, and a well-equipped band will be in attendance.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY. THE 27TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Bhuj, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary, and moderately or slowly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at Neemuch, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Allahabad, Jhansi and Caddapah, and north-easterly to south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay and 14 at Bangalore. Both the maximum and minimum temperature variations are within 6° of the mean of the season everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Rajkot and Deesa and the lowest 48° at Khandwa and Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The baric gradients are rather steep over the country to the south of Latitude 16° and also on and off the Coromandel Coast and the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin and fresh to strong winds are likely. Conditions are favourable for rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

Tuesday's pressure has fallen briskly in north-eastern India and Burma but is steady in Baluchistan and the West Punjab though it has fallen slightly elsewhere. It is in slight to moderate defect in Southern India, Bengal and Lower Burma and approximately normal over the remainder of India. Winds have increased at Diamond Island and indicate the existence of unusually strong velocity in the Centre and south of the Bay. Trmperature is unusually high in North-West India, especially the night temperature. Light rain has fallen in Southern India and the Carnatic; Madras reports one inch and Coimbatore half an inch. Light showers will probably be again received in Southern India during the day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 26th November, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29 950
Temperature of the Air	79 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68 9
Dew Point	61 5
Relative humidity of Air	0 51
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0 1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88 0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71 8
General Directions of wind*	ENE, E, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	311

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual prize-distribution in connection with St. Mary's College, Mazagon, took place last evening, the Very Reverend Father Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay, presiding. Ladies and gentlemen numbering about nine hundred were present, and the band of the institution entertained the assembly with a selection of music.

Father S. Noti, S.J., Rector of the College, read the following report:—

The scholastic year under review was a very successful one in every regard. The number of pupils, to judge by the many applications made for admission, would rapidly increase, and soon double itself if only the school authorities received the numerous applicants. But they do not see sufficient reason why parents should withhold their children from Catholic schools situate in their own parish or district. This applies more particularly to pupils of the four lowest standards. The average number on the rolls during the year was 550, namely, 510 Christians and 40 non-Christians; 303 belong to the European school, and 247 to the English Teaching Division; 225 were boarders and the rest day-scholars. The maximum number of boarders was 231. We are happy to say the health among the College staff has been exceptionally good this year. It is, however, with much sorrow we have to record the premature death of Rev. Fr. Genelli whose amiable disposition endeared him so much to the boys and his fellow-teachers alike. He took ill in September last year and finally succumbed to a wearisome liver complaint at Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, on 8th August last,—R. I. P. In the early part of the year the school was much troubled with mumps. About 60 of the pupils were attacked by the disease, but thanks to the careful treatment given them by our House-Surgeon L. P do Rozario, L. M. and S., they all speedily recovered. One of our boys fractured his leg in a football tournament, an accident which was indeed very much to be regretted. Among the 231 boarders there occurred 5 cases of more serious sickness during the year, viz., one of dysentery, two of spleen disease, and two of fever, one of which unfortunately proved fatal (D. Clay—20th Sept.) All these patients were taken to the St. George's Hospital, and we are very grateful to the medical and nursing staff of that hospital for their kindness and skill in treating them. As regards repairs and improvements of the building, we may mention that the wood-work of one of the church steeples was renewed (Rs. 200). Also the flooring of one of the class-rooms above the entrance to the old stone-building was replaced with a new one (Rs. 300). The shed roof in the senior's playground was made into a ventilating one (Rs. 245). Lastly the parlour room and porch were paved with Minton tiles (Rs. 868.) The school was honoured by several distinguished visitors, such as H. H. Sultan Aga Khan, Lord Talbot, and His Grace, the Most Reverend Dr. Goethals, Archbishop of Calcutta. It is almost superfluous to speak of the physical training imparted to the boys' in games of every description, as most of the parents are aware of the boys' athletic attainments and the encouragement given them by their teachers. Every thing in the school is arranged according to the principle "*utile dulci.*" After hours and weeks of mental-strain the body and heart of a boy also needs rest and cheerful recreation. The College band which occasionally plays on the Esplanade always brings welcome breaks in the monotonous life of a schoolboy. For the same end there were two trips in the course of the year; one to Alde Mare, in Salsette, and another for the band and choir boys to Elephanta. But the most successful event in this respect was the Sports' Week in October when our boys gave a most unusual display of athletics and physical drill before their tutors and parents. Some of our boys were also allowed to take part in two events of the recent Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting, and two of them returned with 1st and 2nd prizes in each event respectively. However, the 16th and 17th February, on which days the 1st Inter-school Athletic Tournament was held, will remain red-letter days in the annals of St. Mary's, because on that occasion our boys carried off the Tata Challenge Shield and thus proved to be the best athletes among the local schoolboys. To encourage also the manly game of cricket, the St. Mary's Association Cricket Club has been formed of late, consisting of St. Mary's boys, old and new; and we are confident that the club will work well under the special patronage of the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A-D-C., and keep up a closer union between the past and present than has been hitherto the case. Volunteering offers a wider scope for noble emulation to young people than athletics. And our boys went in heart and soul for this patriotic enterprise. The St. Mary's or L Company numbered 69 men during the past season. They figured well at the butts and came off first in the Cadets match. On the occasion of the Bombay Defence Manœuvres the L Company, too, had a field-day and assisted the regiment in guarding the Mahim Coast. But the best show they made was on the 7th April, the prize competition day, when they gave a convincing proof of their smartness and precision in all their movements by carrying off with ease, the cup that was presented by the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley for the best drill company. The much appreciated encouragement given to the cadets by the popular Commandant of the V. Corps, Colonel Bayley, accounts very much for the military spirit among our boys. They visited the Bombay Art Exhibition at the Colonel's expense, and on another occasion they were treated to a good dinner at this residence at Malabar Hill. It is therefore a matter of course, that not only the school authorities but also the cadets have long recognized a sympathetic and patronising friend in the person of the Hon'ble Lyttelton H. Bayley, A-D.-C. We must now turn to the all-important tax for which the parents have confided their children to our care, viz., that of education and mental training. However, as no one is considered an impartial judge in his own cause, we refer our friends to the results obtained in public examinations. The result in the Matriculation class was excellent. We sent up 10 candidates for the University Entrance Examination, and all were successful except one. Of our last year's Matriculated students 2 joined a College of Arts, one entered the Grant Medical College, and another joined a Law school. We cannot but mention that one of our undergraduates Mr. J. Conway, passed his first medical examination at the College of Royal Surgeons in, Dublin, with distinction and gained in the competitive examination of his division the medal and £3. The C. M. de Leao Prize presented by the B. E. I. community, was won by Edward de Mello. We have been less successful this year with our drawing-class We sent up 8 candidates for the 1st Grade and one passed in simple Free Hand another in Geometrical Drawing and only one obtained a certificate. In conclusion, we tender our sincerest thanks to all those of our community who encouraged us by their sympathy, and especially all our friends who so charitably contributed towards the support of the European Orphanage which is attached to this Institution. The boarders will re-enter on the 4th January, and the schools will re-open on the 5th January, on which day all have to attend the Divine Service at 8 a.m."

The Arch Bishop having distributed prizes, some of the students of the Institution performed "the Grey Pilgrim," a play in three acts. The building of the College and compound were gaily decorated and brilliantly illuminated with lamps of multifarious colours. The exhibition terminated at about eight o'clock and every one returned home delighted with the evening's entertainment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

A Home Camp Meeting, conducted by Rev. William B. Osborn and wife, is in progress at the Grant Road M. E. Church. Services are being held daily at 7-30 a.m., and 8 p.m.

ONLY on two occasions, perhaps (says the *Westminster Gazette*), has the new Czar been prominently engaged in any work of great public importance. The first was during the terrible famine of 1891, when several millions of the Russian people were suffering from the horrors of hunger in their acutest form. The Grand Duke Nicholas was then at the head of the Help Committee and in that position he displayed the utmost activity. It was generally believed, moreover, that a sum of 50,000 roubles, sent anonymously to Count Tolstoi for the purpose of establishing free kitchens in some of the most famished districts, came from the Czarewitch's private purse. Nicholas' second participation in public business was in connection with the construction of the Great Trans-Siberian Railway, a scheme which he warmly supported on returning from his travels in the Far East. He was appointed president of the committee which was formed to report upon the project, and was always most assiduous in attendance at the sittings.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* hears that three weeks ago, when it became more than probable that his illness would have a fatal termination, the Czar wrote a touching letter to the Princess of Wales. In this he spoke of his approaching death, and besought the Princess to do all she could to comfort the Czarina, and to spend as much time with her as she possibly could. It is probable that under these circumstances the Princess will pass a large part of the winter with the Czarina in Russia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (24th November), via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Surgeon Major Nelis, Mr. Bason and 414 deck.

THE Italian steamer Singapore Capt O Campa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, (5th November) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Genoa—Mr Pannigton, Miss Pannigton and ayah Mr Bruckwisky, Mr Cuccia, Mrs Reiff and five companions, Mr C Bozziono, Mr Robay five companions, Mr and Mrs Stevens, Mr Lashbury, Mr F Shell, Mr G Tirch, Mrs Allison one friend and child, Mr and Mrs Percy Horne, Mr and Miss Kilburn, Miss Yakobsen and one friend, Mr Salvatore Colonello, Mr Rossi and three companions, Mr Relta and three companions, Mr Cumminetti and five friends, Mr Luigi Tossaro, Mr Dosio Mario, Mr Ciscorrina, Surgeon General Owen and son, Miss Michel Mr B Fracker, Mr and Mrs Salmon nine members of Salvation Army, Miss A W Whitwell, Mrs Quinn, Mr and Mrs Michel and three Miss Michel, Mr Posogna Consul of Belgam, Mrs Falaschana and child, and Mrs Robard;—From Portsaid—Mr Goldsmith and seven companions, Mr H Bowsten and five companions, Miss Rossa Fenai and three companions, Miss Fanny, and Mr Orston and Mrs Orston;—From Aden—Dr Cazalet Mrs Cazalet and three children, one servant and seventeen deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Mobile	930	Miller	P. Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Barawa	234	Cassum	Zanzibar		M M & Co
E	Arroyo	3564		Not fixed		Tata & Sons
F	Bezwada	5001	Mitchel			M Mackenzie & Co
H & J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma
K	Alberta	3169	Davies	Not fixed		Put back for repairs
M	Mahanadi	548	D Adam	C. Mandvi	29-11	S & Co
N	Rajpootana	1312	G A Shepherd	Calcutta		M M & Co
Q	Taif	878	Fairweather	Mauritius	2-12	H C Joosub
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Bahaduri	828	H Keyzar	Karachi	27-11	Shepherd & Co
	Kaveri	513	A Fakeera	Bhownagur	27-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kaisar-I-Hind		Seymour	China	10-1	P & O Co
2	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	5-12	W & A Graham
3	Bormida	1499	de Negri	China	8-12	C Barboro
4	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London	1-12	P & O Co
6	Peninsular	2711	Loggin	China		P & O Co
7	Imperatri	2334	Nicolich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9	Rosetta	3039	Browne	China	27-12	P & O Co
10	Netherby Hall		Boyle	Marseilles		E Bates & Co
11	Columbus	220	J Janghans	P. Victoria		V E & Co
12	Stanley Hall	2660	Buck	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Dwarka	769	Tice	Karachi		M M & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Bombay	2019	Robertson	Dunkirk &c.		T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Kola (s) Singapore (s)	Livingstone Canepa	Karachi, Nov 24. Genoa. Nov 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Nimet Huda (s) Dwarka (s) Lorenzo (s)	M. Beg Tice Rogers	Jeddah, &c. Karachi, &c. Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Brinkburn, for London. Dunkirk, Havre, and Antwerp.
„ Umballa, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Kola, for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
20	Katoria s	Gray	Calcutta, Nov 1.
	Pentakota s	Gavin	Singapore, Nov 7.
	City of Venice s	Campbell	Glasgow, Oct 15.
21	Arratoon Apcar s.	Hansen	Hongkong, Nov 6.
22	Sirsa s	Hardcastle	Madras, Nov 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20.—Ship Chiltonford.
Nov. 21.—Steamer Ethiopia.
Nov. 21.—Steamer Manora.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macintyre s—45 kegs becarmonate of soda, Sorabjee Pallonjee; 60 kegs becarmonate of soda, P C Shroff and Sons.
Eden Hall s—5 hogsheads stout, Lyon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.
Clan Macleod s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.
Clan Macintyre s—25 bales printing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—117 packages provision, oilmanstores, medicine, &c, Phillips and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—1 qr cask claret, L C Pinto.

FROM BREMEN.

Banda s—50 cases beer, Phillips and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Australia s—2 hogshead brandy and 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Bhopal s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Carthage s—25 cases champagne, D P Batha, and Co.

FORM ANTWERP.

Banda s—50 cases color, Walter Nutter and Co; 66 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 25 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood; 293 cases window glass, S Ebramjee; 15 cases playing cards, A Essoofaly.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—7 cases lamps, A Blascheck and Co.
Marq Bacqehem s—10 bales foolscap paper, A Blascheck and Co.

FROM OPORTO.

Aston Hall s—40 cases portwine, Phillips and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Mosse, Surgn-Major, Bombay, A M S, on leave, from Mhow

NOVEMBER 25.

De Lisle, Capt, Bombay, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, fro Mhow.
Wilkinson, Lt, Bombay, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Mhow.

NOVEMBER 26.

Sinclair, Capt, Bombay, 1st Baluch L I, on leave, from Poona.
Joly de Latbiniere, Lt, Bombay, R E, from leave, from Cashmere.
Sir Johnson, Bt Major, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Lewis, Surg-Major, Bengal, M S, on leave, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 20.

Baddeley, Lt-Col, R A, off leave.

NOVEMBER 27.

Mosse, Surgn-Major, Bombay, A M S, from leave, to Meerut.
Sinclair, Capt, Bombay, 1st Baluch L I, on leave, to Karachi.
Sir Johnson, Bt Major, Bombay Staff, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th November, 1894.

1. The Regimental will parade on Saturday next the 1st Proximo at 4-30 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade and "Attack" under the Adjutant.

Dress:—Drill Order Khaki.—Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars, on Saturday 1st proximo as follows:—

St Mary's College—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.

Byculla School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.

2. The 3rd class range at Coorla is avilable for practice daily.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 3549 Vol. R. B. Raymond.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th November, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day and Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. Parade for Saturday next the 1st proximo:—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to commence the annual gun target practice. All recruits of this Company should make a point of attending this first day's practice. Dress:—Drill order without arms.—Puttics to be worn. The parade will be dismissed at the Sassoon Dock.

No. 2 Company will proceed to Coorla for class firing. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30 p.m., 3 p.m., 3-30 p.m. 4-15 p.m., and 4 30 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Dress.—Drill order, *with* arms.

4. The Corps Club.—Members of the Corps are reminded that in order to Join the club, without entrance fee, they must send in their names by the 1st proximo.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "*The Fragrant Floriline*, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is *delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder, in good order, harmonium by Rose and Co., strong-built landau in good order, cow with calf, miniature billiard table with balls and cues, small stove, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of N. HANCOCK, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF BILLIARD TABLE BY THURSTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Two Tanks, next to the Flour Mill—

A full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., billiard benches, sofas, tables, chairs, &c.

The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, in Markar's Building, near the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, China and Satsuma flower vases, carpets, fire and burgler proof safe, musical box playing 12 tunes, brass bedstead, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, the very valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, of the latest design, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebonized square pianoforte, by Kraus, iron safe by Price, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, China and satsuma flower vases, handsome pictures, curry stuff grinding machine, teak polished high wheeled dog-cart, rubber wheeled bicycle, etc., the property of JOHN FIDO, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES TURKEY-RED CHINTZ.

On MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertab Sookh Dyal, of Delhi—

S H
1368 1726-1740—15 cases.
C
1794-1812—20 „
1888-1902—15 „
} 50 cases Turkey-Red chintz.

SALE OF 2 CASES GROS DES INDES COLORED SILKS.

On MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kashinath Ganeshdas, Calcutta—

E
D 1308 5-6—2 cases each 30 pieces 16½ inches Gros des Indes (colored silks).
D

SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the dock premises, on TUESDAY, the 4th December, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th Dec., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Mr. Curimbhai Ebrahim's Bungalow, the valuable teak and blackwood dining drawing, and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge and others, fancy screens, windproof lamps, brass bedstead, a handsome open barouche, by Simpson, of Madras, recently done up thoroughly, a pair of powerful grey walers, going in single and double harness, set of double harness, etc., the property of Nawab MOASIN-UL-MULK, Bahadur, Moulvie Mahdi Ali, who has left Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 28, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 2ND KAMATEEPURA STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk and by the consent of Hasil Khan bin Allam Khan, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd of June, 1893, the following property:—

All that piece (or parcel of land or ground), with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the 2nd Kamateepura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, standing on the south side of the said Second Kamateepura Sreet, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and now in that of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (71 4-9) seventy-one and four-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3195, and 3196, and new No. 10255, and old survey Nos 3075 and 3076, and new survey No 5862, and in the books of the Collector of assessment under E Ward No. 1106, and street No. 49, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Govind Maloe, on or towards the west by the house of Grynaba Virujaru, on or towards the north by the Holalkhore Gully or passage, and on or towards the south by the said Second Kamateepura Street, which said premises are in the possession of the said Hasil Khan bin Allam Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or the vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong chestnut Australian horse, goes well in harness and saddle, a first late brougham horse.

1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14¼, six years old, sound, fast and quiet, has been regularly driven in a victoria or dog cart, also ridden, not big enough for owner's requirements.

1 handsome strong English-built victoria, by "Moss," London, in excellent order.

1 strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 strong 4-seated open carriage.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Menese and Co. (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) very valuable, and teak and blackwood French polished household furniture plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanes vases, rich Persian capets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. W. BROWN, Esq.

Caralogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vuyani's Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.—

16 horses belonging to H. M.'s 2nd Bombay Lancers. The horses are from 14-1 to 15-½ high, and some of them are trained in harness.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Anction at Mahim, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, consisting of suits of drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, &c. the property of J. E. TERRY D'SOUZA, Esq, Bombay, Commissariat Department, changing his residence.

For convenience, the property has been removed to Mary Villa, Mahim.

Also at 3 p.m., the property of another gentleman will be sold at the same place, comprising of a sweet-toned square piano by Doring, in good condition, a Kathiawar cow, Surat goats and kid, bull and fox terrier pups, poultry, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Aurtion, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vuyanni's, Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

About 20 horses and ponies belonging to H M.'s 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 28, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

10 cases each 300 pieces white dupatas 37" by 2-5 yards,
6 do. do. 27" by 2-6 „
4 do. do. 45" by 2-6 „
4 do. 40 do. black Italian cloth 50".
1 do. 50 do. satin 30".
2 do. Turkey-red brocades.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—

1 case 324 gross M O P buttons.

An Invoice of plated ware, cruet frames, and butterpots.

AT 2 p.m.

1 English-built light and strong dog-cart.

SALE OF CHINA PRESERVE, SULPHATE OF COPPER, AND TEA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

25 cases each 133 lbs, sulphate of copper.
50 boxes each 6 jars of China preserve.
30 cases each 60lbs. China tea dust.

SALE OF GERMAN SILVER ARTICLES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

On account of the concerned.—

An invoice containing very superior German silver trays, lotas, vases, &c., in great variety of sizes and patterns.

SALE OF DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Mehta, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m.—

1 diamond brooch
1 „ earring
1 „ „ finger-ring.
1 gold necklace,
1 „ locket.
1 „ bracelet.
1 „ necklace
2 „ watche with guards and chains,

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, November 28, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

REUTER's London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols 1/8 per cent. higher, at 103 3/8: and quotes Indian Sterling Loan at 113¼, which, if correct, would be an advance of 1 per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £56 5/8. The Price of Bar Silver declined 1/8d., say to 28⅝d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal was 3/8 cent lower, at 62⅞ cents, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower at 4·87½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102. [Paris Exchange on London was still fcs. 25·13. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 3d. higher, at 10s. 3d. per ton.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31⅞s. per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady; and Brown Rapeseed at 30s. per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterdry at 3 5-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions at 3 5-64d. for November-January shipments, and 3 9-64d. for March-April. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 6 cents per lb.; but February Futures were 4 points higher, at 5·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 70,000 bales, making the figures for this season to date compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts ...	70,000	57,000	50,000
Two days' do. ...	125,000	110,000	84,000
Since 1st September ...	3,445,000	2,769,000	2,555,000.

No further change in prices has taken place in our local Cotton market to-day; but the feeling has remained firm and a considerable business, in which exporters have at length participated, has been reported. Shippers have contracted for 1,000 bales of "Fully Good" Bhownugger, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 160; and 700 "Fine," in the same position, at Rs. 170; and they have bought 50 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 145; while the Mills have taken, of old stuff, 300 Kadi Ginned, at Rs. 169; 250 Wadwan, at Rs. 155-65; 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 163¼; Anjari, at Rs. 159; and Mowa, at Rs. 156; and 50 each of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 149¼; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 160 per candy; and of ready new Cotton, 150 each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 159-60; and Oomra, at Rs. 151-60; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 145; the total buisness, ready and forward, amounting to 3,050 bales.

WHEAT remains a quiet market, with a small export buisness passing; but with quotations all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to-day to moderate extent by shippers, on the basis of previous rates, the tone of the market having remained steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	2,409	bales.
Wheat................................	9,259	cwts.
Linseed................................	5,937	„
Rapeseed................................	1,125	„
Gingelly................................	19,734	„
Poppyseed................................	680	„
Groundnuts................................	1,014	„
Castorseed................................	4,774	„
Rice................................	5,339	„

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and without change in quotations; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 1 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was given, ready, and at 1s. 1½d. for February-March; and rates then receded to 1s. 1 3-16d. ready, and 1s. 1 7-32d. forward. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1 5-16d., ready, at which nothing was offering, and receded 1-32d. in sympathy with Bank media of remittance. Calcutta rates opened the same as ours, and receded also 1-32d. during the day, but the tone here was steadier at the close as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...		1s. 1 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight..	1s. 1 7-32d.	„
Credits	do ...	1s. 1 9-32d.	„
Francs	do ...	1·39¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103⅞ for 3½ per Cents for cash, and at 103 11-16, and 103 3/8 for the near and distant settlements, respectively; but before the close, rates gave way to the extent at 1/8 per cent., 103 5/8, 103 3/8, and 103 1/8 having been the final quotations in the three positions, respectively.

SHARES.—Though still quiet and steady, this market has shown a little more movement to-day in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, prices of the former having generally been in sellers', and of the latter in buyers' favour. There has been an advance of Rs. 40 in Alliance Mill shares; of Rs. 15 in Queen; of Rs. 10 each in Central India, Sholapur, Swadeshi, and City of Bombay; of Rs. 7½ in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 5 in David; and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas; while Bombay Cotton Manufacturing have declined Rs. 10 at our revised quotations. In Press shares, Mercantile have declined Rs. 7½; Mofussil Rs. 5; Hingoli, and New Indian Rs. 2½ each; while Volkarts have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..	2 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	103 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper..................	56 5-8
Bar Silver	28⅝

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, from Calcutta, Madras, and Calombo, arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, Nov. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, left here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, arrived here yestkrday morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 27.

Orient Line mail steamer Orient from Suez arrived.

N. L. steamer Prinz Regent Luitpold from Australia arrived.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending November 20, at compared with the statement of November 13, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	November 13. Rs.	A.	P.	November 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,87,30,446	10	0	1,60,72,208	12	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,27,49,374	15	11	5,27,51,315	15	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,69,734	9	11	3,97,935	12	5
Sundries	25,18,223	2	10	26,31,063	8	4
Rs.	10,05,67,779	6	8	9,79,52,524	1	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	85,50,325	0	0	82,29,928	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,06,848	8	0	68,53,756	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities......	81,44,799	13	4	85,35,108	0	5
Credits do do.	93,36,618	14	10	1,06,01,983	5	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,15,96,133	14	0	2,25,81,351	11	10
Balances with other Banks	3,60,872	14	4	3,08,918	7	9
Bullion	1,045	3	4	1,063	8	4
Dead Stock	12,88,468	12	3	12,83,818	9	9
Stamps	10,251	15	6	9,789	13	3
Sundries	13,96,105	11	3	13,83,413	10	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office......	2,03,47,188	14	0	1,92,51,651	8	1
Do. at Branches	2,08,29,083	13	10	1,89,02,712	5	3
Rs.	10,05,67,779	6	8	9,79,52,524	1	0

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to November 20, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office......	10,76,430	Dec.
Do. at Branches......	15,81,807	do.
Other Deposits......	1,911	Inc.
Post Bills......	71,799	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,73,489	Dec
Loans	3,91,328	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	6,65,334	do.
Mercantile Bills	9,82,218	do.
Cash at Head Office	15,85,538	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,26,378	do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

HOLDWAY—November 25, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, the wife of Geo. E. Holdway, G. I. P. Railway, Parel of a son.—English papers please copy.

AGRA.
MARRIAGE.

ST. JOHN-ROBB—JOHN—November 21, on Wednesday, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Agra, by his Grace the Archbishop of Agra, assisted by the Reverend Fathers Angelo and Stanislaus, David St. John, Poonah, second son of Thomas Robb, Esq., of Ossett, Yorkshire, to Ohesanah Helen, elder daughter of the late Nicholas Anthony John, of Agra.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

DESSA—The wife of Mr E E Dessa, Bengal Police, Saidpur, of a daughter.

DENING—November 21, at Jhelum, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Dening, D S O, 26th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

McCABE—Nov 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of J McCabe, Calcutta, of a daughter.

PRICE—Nov 17, at Chindwarra, C P, the wife of Surgeon Captain W L Price, I M S, of a daughter.

VOST—Nov 19, at Cawnpore, the wife of Henry Vost, Agent, Allahabad Bank Limited, of a daughter.

WIMBERLEY—Nov 18, at Peshawar, the wife of Surgeon Captain Wimberley, 15th Sikhs, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1894.

WITH an inconsistency which is frequently observable in criticisms of Indian administration the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at their last meeting, urged through their President that far more money should be spent than at present in the development of the railway systems of this country, and then a little later passed a resolution condemning the only feasible arrangement by which the revenue of British India can overtake the expenditure. The intention of the Government to spend five crores of rupees annually for the next quinquennium in railway extension does not at all satisfy the Manchester exporters, who intend to "continue to press this matter upon the attention of Government." If it stood alone, the complaint would be reasonable enough, and we should most of us be prepared to cordially support the view of Sir Frank Adams as to the immense importance of railway extension in developing the material resources of the Indian Empire. But the claim for augmentation when placed side by side with a demand the practical effect of which is to cripple the revenues of the country, loses all its force and value. However, the majority of the members assembled refused to recognise the inherent sordidness of asking the Government of India to make bricks without straw, and recorded a protest against the policy of import duties "as an injurious interference with trade, even though a countervailing effective excise duty should be placed upon similar goods in India." It is evident that Mr. Barclay, the mover of the resolution, is under a misapprehension as to the extent of the cotton industry in India, for he expressed his belief that the cry that Lancashire was actuated by selfishness in this matter, was only raised by those who had cotton interests of their own in India. If this be so, it follows that, not only have Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, Lord Northbrook, and a host of other ex-Indian administrators shares in Indian cotton mills, but that the conductors of every journal in the country—English and Vernacular—and all the signatories of the mammoth petition against the exclusion of cotton from duty sent to the House of Commons have pecuniary interests of the same kind. This is a piece of information we did not expect, and in view of the remarks we made the other day on the unfortunate position of shareholders in most Indian mills, we can scarcely congratulate the ex-Viceroy, or the ex-Commander-in-Chief, upon the wisdom of their speculation. Our journalistic brethren in India also could certainly have done much better with their depreciated rupees than lock them up in the Bombay cotton mills. As a matter of fact, however, we know that Mr. Barclay is labouring under a complete delusion. It is not the shareholders or the agents of the mills who have done most to make themselves heard on this question. The agitation has been in no sense the monopoly of any one section of the public, or of any particular interest, and if Mr. Barclay had changed his phraseology, and had spoken of the cry of the selfishness of Manchester as arising from those who had the interests of India, rather than of cotton, at heart, he would have been much nearer the mark.

The resolution did not go far enough for Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., although he made an identical proposal at the Board meeting last June. But what was then a probability has now become a certainty, and everyone knows that Mr. Westland will have a heavy deficit to declare next March. The member for North-West Manchester is therefore anxious that the sum of at least Rx. 1,200,000 should be dispensed with in the next year's accounts by taking off such import duties as are now levied. Such a suggestion seems at first sight to border on the ridiculous, but when the arguments of the worthy Lancashire cotton spinner are looked at more closely, it is apparent that at least his attitude is more reasonable than that of most of his friends. His argument is that the Manchester merchants have "a very weak case" in asking for special exemptions and privileges for the cotton trade, instead of taking their stand on the doctrines of Cobden, and opposing on principle all import duties. With refreshing candour Sir William told his brother traders: "Either there is a necessity for these import duties, or there is not. If there is, and if the Chamber is of opinion that there is no other way of increasing the revenues of India, then the whole case has gone, and we shall have to submit to import duties, which will be a very serious matter for the Lancashire trade." Everyone who has any familiarity with the subject of Indian finance, and knows the extent to which the internal resources of the country are already laid under contribution for administrative purposes, must see that the enquiries of the member for North-West Manchester can only be answered in the affirmative. In short the Manchester agitation has by this significant declaration been wounded in the house of its friends, Sir William Houldsworth is deserving of the gratitude of the people of India for putting the case in so clear a light. For our part, we are fully prepared to stand by the result of the question being settled on the definite lines laid down by the worthy Baronet. Emboldened by the candid words of Sir William, a less prominent member of the Chamber, Mr. E. Burgis, had the temerity to beard the lion in his den, and to declare with no uncertain voice against a fiscal policy, "opposed to the will of the colonies and the demand from India, for a duty which would enable her to maintain her financial equilibrium, and foster native industry." Fortunately for them, the will of the colonies in the matter of fiscal policy is not at the mercy of Manchester traders, and unfortunately for us, it is only the demand from India that has hitherto been subject to the veto of Lancashire. Mr. Burgis went still further before he concluded his speech, and pointed out that Free Traders could not regard the proposed duties as a burden on the British exporter, for was it not one of the great axioms of Free Trade that it is the consumer who pays an import duty?

Having passed the resolution proposed by Mr. Baclay the Chamber proceeded to enter upon the discussion of a motion moved by Mr. Dorrington affirming that the adoption by the Home Government of the policy of international bimetallism would obviate the necessity for any import duties, and therefore urging this policy upon the British Government and Parliament, "so as to effectually remove the exchange difficulties between England and India." The resolution was put forward as meeting the ineffectiveness of a policy of mere negation, and the framers endeavoured to divest it of a suspicion of one-sidedness by taking Sir William Houldsworth's hint, and asking that the necessity for "any import duties might be obviated." As we pointed out the other day, it is one thing to induce the British Cabinet to accept the bimetallic theory, and quite another to get the plan into working operation. It is to be feared that neither Mr. Westland, nor his successor as Finance Minister would find "the necessity for import duties obviated," for at least a decade, even if the monetary policy of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was forthwith adopted by the British Cabinet. It is this vital flaw in the Lancashire prescription for restoring our financial prosperity which led to so much of the discussion on the proposition being altogether wide of the mark. Here again the irrepressible Mr. Burgis was a thorn in the flesh of most of his trading friends, for he boldly affirmed that if Lancashire was to reap any benefit from bimetallism, "it must be, not because the rate of exchange would be steadied, but because the cost of production in India would be raised for the benefit of Europe." He again charged the Free Traders with inconsistency in bringing forward a proposal calculated to restrict the supply relative to demand by imposing a disability upon India. Mr. Burgis also declared with blunt frankness that India needed additional revenue to enable the Government to pay its gold debt, and this revenue could best be raised by import duties. Mr. W. Fogg was still more unkind, and suggested that the immense profits of the Lancashire capitalist being a thing of the past, "the object of the present agitation was to get a special law carried to alter the whole conditions of the currency in order that these profits might be restored to the capitalist." Another opposer of the resolution, Mr. Lord, very aptly reminded the meeting that an abstract support of bimetallism was not a practical mode of "meeting the danger which threatened the cotton industry of England." But it is significant of the weakness of the case for Manchester, that the only alternative he could propose was to adhere to the old policy of mere negation, pleading that that policy had been successful in the past. But then as Sir William Houldsworth subsequently pointed out, the financial position in India is entirely different to what it was when the cotton duties were abolished. A crisis has come, and so far as the most competent observers, (including as we have seen some members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce) are able to judge can only be met in the way that Manchester dislikes. The members of the Chamber were evidently in doubt as to whether it was best to keep to the old path of dogged opposition or to go in for bimetallism, and at last they decided upon the latter unsatisfactory alternative by a majority of seventy votes to forty.

ALTHOUGH political tranquility may prevail in Muscat it does not follow that there has been peace and prosperity. For the tribes are delightfully primitive in their methods, and their disputes are invariably referred to the tribunal of arms which inevitably adjudges might to be right. To begin the year the Yal Saad made an attack on the Ahl Dhahireh at Mubrah early in the year, the loss in killed and wounded on the two sides amounting to about 160. Then Hameyd-bin-Salim, "a marauder, better known as Kurta," began raiding in the Sharkeyeh, in September, and in February advanced towards Kurryat. The force there was strengthened by the Sultan of Muscat, and the tribes having closed the passes, Kurta turned back, and subsequently sued for pardon. This was accorded we presume, but there is no record that it was so. Then we find that trouble was threatened in the outlying Muscat dependency of Gwadur, whither a large number of slaves of the Rinds of Mand in Mekran had fled for refuge from their masters. The presence of these refugees was regarded as a source of danger, as likely to incite their former masters to violence for their recovery. To avoid this their removal to India was in every way encouraged, and a large number were accordingly conveyed there. Then we hear of filibustering in another place. An enterprising Shaikh carried an armed party by sea to prosecute a claim to certain property at Shaam. He was unsuccessful, and had to pay a fine as punishment. In another case an African passenger in a native craft was kidnapped. The vessel was confiscated, and the *nakhoda* imprisoned, the kidnapped man being released. Thus is vice vanquished even in the Persian Gulf. On the Oman Pirate Coast an attack was made on Hair, one of the towns of the Kowasim, by the Shoohooh tribe, at the instance of the Chief of Abu Dthabi. After some of the people of the town had been killed, its fort was destroyed. Debai was also at enmity with both Shargah and Ras-el-Khymah. The trouble between the two tribes was in connection with the Marrars, and the efforts though carried on for two years to arrange matters through the Residency Agent were unavailing, the Shargah Chief being declared in a large measure responsible for the failure. Other differences arose and resulted in openly declared hostilities in November, into which the people of Ajman were also drawn on the side of Debai. Both parties finally had recourse to the good offices of the Chief of Abu Dthabi, who, in March, effected a reconciliation, arranging for a settlement of their mutual claims, and appointing agents to carry it out. The claims concerning the Marrars were excluded from this settlement, and were left to be dealt with under the authority of the Resident. The Shargah Chief had not evinced a conciliatory attitude with regard to this case with Debai, and appeared disposed to avoid meeting the Resident. An assembly for a full investigation of the claims was, however, insisted on, and at this, under the firm and judiciously exerted influence of Mr. Gaskin, Assistant Resident, a satisfactory adjustment was made. El-Katif has been somewhat free of disquietude but it seems that in September, 1893, a Kowait boat, which was beached at Katif, was attacked by fifteen robbers. In the struggle which ensued the crew were wounded and put to flight, and one of the robbers was killed. The robbers then seized the arms and effects of the crew, together with Rs. 50 belonging to the *nakhoda*, and decamped. They were pursued by the customs people of Katif, who, however, failed to overtake them. El-Katr was the scene of stirring incidents. The Wali marched on the night of the 25th March with the object of surprising Wajbah, where Shaikh Jasim was residiug. In this he failed, and the Arabs collecting, attacked and defeated in detail the Turkish troops, who had scattered in pursuit of small bodies of the enemy. The Turks were finally obliged to retreat; and after considerable loss, reached the shelter of the fort at El-Bidaa under the guns of the Merrikh, which afterwards fired on the town. The total Arab loss, including women and children, who, being driven out into the desert, perished from exposure, has been stated at 420, which is probably an outside estimate. On the Turkish side the loss has been set down at forty to a hundred. Colonel Talbot proceeded to Wakrah, where he had an interview with Shaikh Jasim. The attitude of the Shaikh was very temperate; and while maintaining that he had been forced into hostilities, he undertook to accept any settlement that might be arranged for him, and urged that this might be brought about as early as possible, in order to prevent the loss of the whole pearling season. Fortunately, temperate and pacific counsels prevailed with the Ottoman Government; the Nakeeb of Busrah, a friend of Shaikh Jasim, was deputed to Katr, and being the bearer of very moderate demands, was able to arrange matters satisfactorily. A sense of security was thus restored, the Arabs returned to El-Bidaa, and pearl-fishing was resumed.

IN Persian Arabistan it is shown in the Report of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency Hisam-us-Sultaneh remained, throughout the year just closed, as Governor-General of Arabistan, being reappointed in February last for a further period of one year. His administration was on the whole successful, and the country enjoyed comparative tranquillity owing to his tact and moderation in the treatment of the tribes. Timely concessions to the wishes of the tribes of the district averted hostilities in the early part of the year. For there was a great risk of strife owing to the appointments and deposals of Governors contrary to the wishes of the people. What great tact is necessary in dealing with the people in these parts may be gathered from the remarks of Colonel Wilson on the subject. In July 1893 there was a fanatical demonstration against Messrs. Lynch's house, at Shuster. The day of this occurrence was the 10th day of Mohurrum, and the consequence might have been serious, as about 3,000 people surrounded the house, threatening the lives of the inmates. The Prince Governor being informed took prompt measures by the despatch of an armed force, which quickly dispersed the mob, and a catastrophe was thus averted. Some sort of complaint appears to have been made by those responsible for this riot, but it can only be regarded as an attempt to avert blame by anticipating it with an accusation. An enquiry, conducted by the Vice-Consul of Mohammerah, ascertained the true facts, and a written disclaimer of any cause of complaint against Messrs. Lynch's Agent was given by the Deputy Governor of Shuster. The districts near Bushire were again subject to trouble and disorder. Khan Ali Khan of Bunder Rig having farmed Angali and other villages in Dashtistan was resisted by the inhabitants, and Angali holding out after the submission of the others, was attacked with the support of a gun from Bushire. In Tangistan there was a still more serious conflict, and Hyder Khan, though assisted by a detachment of Persian soldiers and a gun, failed against the Tangseri tribe who, armed with Martini-Henry rifles, compelled the soldiers to retreat under their steady fire. Affairs in Shiraz and the neighbouring districts continued in a very disturbed state. It appeared that at the beginning of the year order had been restored by the newly-appointed Beglar-Begi in the city; but the suppressed popular excitement broke out again in an acute form in the middle of May, when the populace tumultuously assembled at the Telegraph Office, and insisted on transmitting a petition to his Majesty the Shah regarding the high price of bread, the fall in value of copper coin, and the presence of the Baharloos and Arab tribes in the town. Other outrages included the plunder or capture of Bahrain boats, off Bisatin, in April, by the Bani-i-Malik tribe, and off Bistano, in September, by the followers of the Chief of Assalu, both occurring within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Lar. In neither of these cases, or in the case of piracy at Bunder Tibbin has the application for redress been complied with.

THE military aspect of the proceedings at Lahore in honour of the Viceroy's visit is not the least important, and an imposing array of troops, such as is seldom, if ever, seen at any station in India, is promised. In order that our readers may have an adequate conception of the military grandeur of the spectacle, we have made special arrangements for its pourtrayal. A general officer of extensive experience has undertaken the task of furnishing us with a criticism of the operations. "The troops, as they are now encamped, do one's heart good," he writes, "for they are a body of men fit to go anywhere, and to embark on any service.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lieutenant General C. E. Nairne, C. B., R. A. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Mrs. Nairne and attended by Captain R. S. C. Lecky, Aide-de-Camp, arrived here yesterday afternoon at 4-37 by the Poona passenger train and alighted at the Byculla Station, where his Excellency was met by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant General. The arrival of his Excellency was private. The Commander-in-Chief, in company with Mrs. Nairne drove to the Government House, Malabar Hill, where he will remain until the 2nd proximo. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the visit of his Excellency. Captain Mercer, the Military Secretary, will arrive from Poona this morning and take up his residence at the bungalow of Mr. H. C. Burder, at Malabar Hill.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd November 1894 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 26,908 maunds and Rs. 13,820 in the earnings

THE week's season reports of the Cen
vinces are summarised in the followin
remarks:—The weather has been clear
rally cool throughout the week. Harvest
and mall millets, picking of cotton
wheat and winter crops in progress
Germination of early sown wheat in
Damoh is reported defective. Outturn
millets in Saugor poor, in Damoh fai
gram have risen slightly in both d
wheat in Damoh. Imports of grain
28,645 maunds and into Damoh 5,60

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MARRIAGE OF THE CZAR.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

IMPORTANT REMISSIONS TO THE PEASANTRY.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

POLISH EXILES PARDONED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.

The marriage of the Czar Nicholas with the Grand Duchess Alexandra Feodorovna (Princess Alix) was solemnized to-day, in the private Chapel of the Winter Palace, in the presence of the members of the Imperial and Royal Houses only. Even the religious part of the ceremonial was not characterised by the pomp usually observed on such occasions by the Orthodox Church, but was restricted to chaste simplicity.

The enthusiasm evoked, when the bride and bridegroom drove through the streets, before and after the wedding ceremony in the Chapel, is described as "frantic."

Immense multitudes of people gathered in the streets, and tumultuous cheering and shouts of congratulation greeted the Imperial couple in all directions.

Both the bride and bridegroom were visibly affected by these spontaneous expressions of loyalty on the part of the populace.

In order to commemorate the auspicious and happy day, the Czar has issued a Proclamation to his subjects, in which his Majesty remits all arrears of taxation, and cancels the debts due to the State on loans given to the peasantry. He orders reduction of the sentences which have been passed on all prisoners, and those that have been transported for their crimes. The Poles, who had rebelled against Russia in 1863, and were exiled, are granted free pardon with permission to return to Russia and claim the rights of citizenship.

THE CZAR.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Her Majesty the Queen has appointed the Czar a Colonel of the Royal Scots Greys.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ARTHUR.

MYSTERY REGARDING THE FATE OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

It is still obscure, what became of the Chinese troops, stated to be about 13,000, who were at Port Arthur.

One account states that numbers of Chinese fled from Port Arthur on the 21st instant, the Japanese providing facilities for their escape.

Another report declares that the Chinese troops at Port Arthur took refuge in some of the Chinese warships, two of which the Japanese afterwards attacked and sunk with all men on board.

It appears that there was only six hours' hard fighting done by the Chinese during the delivery of the Japanese main attack on Port Arthur. The resistance offered by the Chinese in other respects was of the feeblest kind.

JAPANESE ADVANCE UPON NEWCHWANG.

A portion of the Second Japanese Army Corps under the command of Count Oyama, has started in the direction of Newchwang.

WEI-HAI-WAI.

It is believed that Wei-Hai-Wai will be the next point of Japanese attack unless peace negotiations intervene and stop further warlike operations against China.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES EXPECTED.

It is probable that the negotiations which are at present going on will lead to the suspension of the hostilities at an early date.

EARTHQUAKE.

Telegrams have been received to the effect that severe shocks of earthquake have taken place in the northern parts of Italy and in Roumelia.

THE MADAGASCAR CREDIT.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The Chamber of Deputies has finally passed the Madagascar credit by a majority of 234 votes.

DEATH OF PRINCESS BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.

The death is announced of Princess Bismarck, the wife of Prince Bismarck.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

The Gillespie Memorial Cups were fired for to-day, the shooting was very good. Three British teams and eight out of the nine native teams that competed made better scores than last year. The Lancashire Fusiliers won the British Match with 651 points, the Poona Volunteers won the second prize, with a score of 617 points, the Bombay Volunteers were third, with 608 points, and the G. I. P. R. Volunteers fourth, with 600 points. The 19th Bombay Infantry won the Native Match, with 599 points, the 14th Bombay Infantry, second, with 583 points, the 4th Rifles who won last year come third with 580 points. In the British Match the distances were 300, 500, and 700 yards; and in the Native Match 300, 500, and 600 yards. For the British Non-Commissioned Officers' Purse teams of four at 300 and 600 yards competed. The first prize was won by the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, with 205 points; Corporal Cutler of this team made a possible at 600 yards. The Lancashire Fusiliers come second with 202 points. Eight teams competed. Last year the Fusiliers won, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers being second. In Native Volley-firing Competition, five volleys, at 500 yards, was won by the 22nd Bombay Infantry, with 37 hits. The 17th Bombay Infantry came second with 36 points, and the 12th Bombay Infantry third with 35 points. [illegible]st-named won the Match last year,

[illegible] UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

[illegible]UR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

[illegible] a European gentleman, was [illegible]d with causing the death of [illegible] the man while, it is alleged [illegible]o enter Iden's house at night. [illegible]s stated that the deceased was [illegible] the whole affair was a mis-

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

RECEPTION OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

Yesterday H. E. the Viceroy received the ruling Chiefs of the province individually in a semi-durbar at the Viceregal tents. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the 28th Punjab Infantry with band; and the salutes were fired by a battery of the Artillery on the Canal Bank. The Maharaja of Kashmir, accompanied by the Resident, was the first to reach the camp. A salute of nineteen guns announced his arrival. The Maharajah was met outside the camp by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, and was conducted to the Durbar tent. The usual ceremonies were observed during the interview with the Viceroy, which lasted about ten minutes. His Highness was succeeded by the Maharaja of Patiala, who drove under a salute of seventeen guns in the celebrated silver carriage, escorted by a troop of the Patiala Lancers. His Highness was met at the end of the main street of the camp by the Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy. Mr. Cuningham, Foreign Secretary, met him in the shamiana, and conducted his Highness to his Excellency's presence. At 11-30 a.m., the Maharajah of Bahawlpur, escorted by the State Cavalry, arrived under a salute of seventeen guns. The Maharajah was met by the Foreign Under-Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, tendering on his departure in accordance with the custom a nuzzar, of 111 gold mohurs which the Viceroy touched and remitted. In rapid succession followed in order the Rajas of Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mundi, Nahan, Faridkot, Chamba, and Suket, the nuzzars being presented and touched and other customary ceremonies observed. The Viceroy returned the visits of the Chiefs in the afternoon. At 2-30 p.m. a deputation consisting of Raja Ram Singh, C.B., and Raja Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., the Raja of Punch, and some of the Maharaja's principal officers waited on his Excellency in the camp to conduct him to the residence of his Highness. The Viceroy, accompanied by his personal escort, drove by the Mall, and was met half-way by the Maharaja, accompanied by the Resident, and conducted to the reception-room from Kashmir House. His Excellency drove to the Maidan below the fort where the rest of the Chiefs are in camp, visiting each in the order in which he had received them.

REPLY TO THE LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

The Viceroy has forwarded the following reply to the Municipal address:—"Gentlemen of the Municipal Committee, Lahore,—I use no mere form of words when I thank you with all my heart for the kind feeling terms in which you have welcomed Lady Elgin and myself to this ancient historic city. You have united in one record act of my father's life which first brought him to the Indian soil with remembrance of the noble deeds of your own fathers in that hour of crisis. You could in no more striking way have manifested your appreciation of that act, and for your kindness in this and in your testimony to the spirit of devotion to duty which brought him to die here in the Punjab I shall ever be most grateful. I suppose that in no matter the province has made greater advances since that time than in the growth of municipal institutions. Thirty years ago they could hardly be said to exist, whereas now I am told that local self-government exists in one form or another in some 150 places in the Punjab. I am glad to learn that you have recognised that to undertake the management of your own affairs brings with it responsibilities and duties, and that you have determined to face them, in a manner calculated to maintain the prestige of the city, by setting an example such as we may look for from the capital of a province. Under all forms of Government there comes a time when the necessity or desirability of improvements has to be weighted against cost—that is, the problem that the Government of India has at this moment to face, and can entirely sympathize with you in the difficulties of your position in this respect. As to the particular question you raise with reference to the rate of interest on your loans I must point out that this is a matter in which the Provincial Government is concerned, and it is impossible for me to forestall their opinion, but I think I ought to add that it is not reasonable to expect the State in India or elsewhere to provide money for Municipal Loans at the same rate as it can borrow for its own purposes in England, a margin always is required in these cases to safeguard the interests of the public to whom, of course, the money that Government can control belongs. There may possibly be room for argument as to the actual rate charged, and though a bargain once made ought not to be departed from without sufficient cause, still circumstances may occur when re-consideration of terms is equitable. All I can say at present is that it must be remembered one successful financial operation does not make a normal rate of interest, and that it is the duty of Government above all things in matters of finance not to leap too prematurely. In conclusion I wish I could give a more favourable reply, but in the meantime I have thought I could best secure your interests by drawing your attention to some points which will certainly have to be considered if any proposal comes before the Government of India. The representative of her Majesty the Queen-Empress could wish for no better reception than you have given me. Your loyalty encourages me to hope that I shall have your support in the endeavours to so do my part in the government of this great empire as to secure for you and your descendants the blessings which with you, I believe, may be attributed to the British Raj."

On Monday afternoon the Viceroy received about a hundred retired native officers of the army who have been specially invited by the Punjab Government to be present in Lahore during the Durbar week. The veterans all wore medals, many of whom showing the marks of service were presented to his Excellency by Colonel Sir Benjamin Bromhead, C.B. The Viceroy shook hands with them, cards being presented for each stating who he was, what he had done, and conversed with them as to the services and the present circumstances.

The Viceroy afterwards went round the Chief's College with Colonel Sir Benjamin Bromhead, visiting many of the boys' rooms, their mess-rooms, gymnasium, &c. His Excellency then walked over to the college where all the boys had assembled in the classes with their masters. The Viceroy made several enquiries as to the college system, and seemed much pleased with everything. Going away his Excellency secured for the boys a holiday for the week of his stay. They gave him three cheers and he walked round all the College ground back to his tent.

The arrangements for Monday's levee were excellent. Apart from the inevitable crowding at the entrance there was no inconvenience whatever, and police arrangements for wheeled traffic were all that could be desired. The passing of native officers of the Imperial Service Troops was a fine sight.

THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD Nov. 27.

Latest news from Waziristan states that no further attacks have yet been made on Wano or Jandola.

The Maliks who came to Mr. Bruce on Saturday, admit they were defeated by Mullah Powindah, at a great jirga at Kaniguram. The tribesmen have expressed their willingness to return all Government property looted or stolen, but could not promise to deliver up certain offenders required by Government or expel the Mullah from their country. These Maliks asked that a certain Darwesh and the Suleiman Khel Maliks should accompany them back to Kaniguram declaring, with their support, they might yet overcome the Mullah. This would be arranged if the said Maliks are willing to go, and the Mahsuds would be given time up to the 28th instant to decide.

It is now indisputably established that on the occasion of the attack on the camp at Wano numbers of the enemy effected their entrance into the camp before any alarm was sounded or a signal shot fired. Further, those who took part in the looting actually slept in the camp amongst the transport and other followers.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

You will have seen from my telegrams of to-day what a large gathering of troops there is, or will be, at Lahore to give full force to the first Durbar to be held in the Punjab by his Excellency the Viceroy, and, without doubt, running one's eye over those chosen, one sees how fittingly they have been selected. Seen on an ordinary parade both men and horses bear evidence to the careful training they have received, and, no doubt, they will do credit to themselves at the march-past, or whatever they may be called upon to do.

Most of the troops are already here, but the 18th Hussars do not arrive from Umballa by march route till to-morrow.

The Viceroy's escort will consist of the following troops who are encamped just south of the Viceregal camp:—

A Battery, R.H.A.—Major Cowan, Commanding.
11th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. Swaine, Commanding.
Seaforth Highlanders—Lieut.-Col. Grant, Commanding.
18th Bengal Lancers—Lieut.-Col. Richardson, C.I.E., Commanding.
28th Punjab Infantry—Major Porter, Commanding.
The Highland Brigade, i.e., Seaforth Highlanders—Lieut.-Col. Grant, Commanding.
Gordon Highlanders—Lieut.-Col. Gilder, Commanding.
Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders—Lieut.-Col. Letherstonahaugh, Commanding.

It does one's heart good to look at a fine body of men, fit to go anywhere. Of the above the Gordon Highlanders are in the Infantry camp, just to the south-east of the Viceroy's escort, while the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders being in garrison here, occupy their barracks just south of Station Hospital. The remaining infantry in the Infantry camp are:—

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Robertson, Commanding.
The Buffs—Lieut.-Col. Harley, Commanding.
The Somerset Light Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Parr, C.B., C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Commanding.
The 36th Sikhs—Major Houghton, Commanding.

The three battalions of Goorkhas are placed in camp just to the east of Lord Elgin's camp:—

The 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkhas—Lieut.-Col. Sage, Commanding.
The 1st Batalion, 4th Goorkhas—Lieut.-Col. Mercer, Commanding.
The 2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkhas—Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Leslie, Commanding.

The Imperial Service Troops are very well represented, both Cavalry and Infantry, and are remarkably well turned out, and equipped in every way, the Patiala Lancers, the whole regiment is here, while a squadron from each of the Native States, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, and Faridkhot have arrived. They are all together in the Cavalry camp, about two miles south-west of Sir George White's camp:—

Q Batt. R. H. A., with No. 50 Field Battery, R.A.
68 Field Battery, R.A.
71 Field Battery, R.A.

are camped on the Right of the Cavalry camp, while the 24th and 46th Field Batteries, R.A., are in their barracks, just south of the Church:—

The 18th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. Paley, Commanding;
The 9th B. Lancers—Lieut.-Col. Money, Commanding;
The 15th B. Lancers (Multanis)—Lieut.-Col. Ditmas, Commanding,

are of course in the Cavalry camp, the 19th B. L. occupying their own lines.

General Grant, I. G. Cavalry, who is busy inspecting the Cavalry Regiments here previous to going to the camp-of-exercise at Muridki, has to-day been inspecting the 19th Bengal Lancers, under Colonel Bruce, at drill, head and post practice, tent-pegging, jumping, etc., and gives them another day to-morrow, he and his Brigade-Major Captain Angelow are encamped just west of the Cavalry Brigade.

Very great pains have been taken by those in charge of the arrangements for the Viceroy's and Commander-in-Chief's Camp, and what a few weeks ago was a barren wilderness, has now, more especially in the case of Sir George White's camp, been converted into trim encampments of neat grass, laid out with red moorum roads and paths running to the various tents.

The marquees and tenting in the Viceregal encampment are magnificent, and are worthy specimens of what can be done in the way of raising temporary cotton palaces, for the large shamianas and enormous tents clustered round them can be called nothing else. It is difficult to grow grass at this season of the year at all at Lahore, and what little we boasted of a few weeks ago has become brown and well-nigh disappeared, and even the army of bhistis requisitioned on such occasions, as the present, though they have sprinkled morning and evening busily have produced but small effect. The deficiency in grass, however, has been made up somewhat by the transport of some 20,000 pots of evergreens of all kinds and chrysanthemums to hide the barrenness of the land, and in walking through the streets of magnificent tents one is lost in admiration of the clever use made of all the foliage plants to hide the ever necessary tentpeg and surplus cotton rope wrapped round and round its base. All interior ropes are clad in scarlets also, and the drawing and reception rooms are so fitted with mirrors, beautiful furniture covered with knicknacs, lamps, silver ornaments, etc., that one imagines almost as one gazes round that one is in the Viceregal Lodge at Simla rather than in tent-land at Mian Mir. The spot on which Sir George White's camp is pitched presents a much greener appearance; it is naturally on a better grass-growing piece of land, (though no freer from white ants which destroy everything on or above ground if not carefully looked after). The camp, like the Viceroy's is perfectly laid out, and the front of the Chief's quarters is a sea of chrysanthemums, the large shamiana and the immense drawing and dining-room tents in which the Chief will entertain his numerous guests are very tastefully arranged. His Excellency and Army Head-Quarter Staff arrive here to-morrow in readiness to receive the Viceroy on arrival from Rawul Pindi and Peshawar. I hear a torch-light tattoo on a very large scale has been ordered for Saturday night in which some fifteen bands will take part, the Highland Brigade pipes of course taking a prominent place.

We are in grave doubts as to the weather and what it will do, the sky is clouded over daily, and it is much too warm for this time of year at Lahore, but still we like to look on the sunny side and hope that rain will not fall till the Durbar is a thing of the past and the grand tents struck and safe in the Arsenal. Thoughts of rain at this juncture must give the Commissary of Ordnance grave thoughts. Picture to yourself these magnificent shamianas and tents standing in the rain, or worse still lying on the ground unable to be moved. The rain would be bad enough but the ravages of white ants would be worse, but let us hope that Jupiter Pluvius will be kind and wait till the great crowd is dispersed.

There are a great number of people in Lahore and Mian Mir, and prices are running very high indeed. Carriages are any price, and those who did not secure their conveyances early, or who did not bring them from a distance find it difficult to get carriages at any cost. So many have been taken up, many of them of wondrous antiquity and strange design.

Lord Frankfort, Commanding the District, and his Staff have had and are still having a very busy time, and their labours will only be half ended, when we who come principally for sightseeing, have departed, for camps must be struck, packed up, and despatched, sites cleared, troops inspected and despatched to their destinations and everything replaced in its normal condition.

It has more than once been suggested in England that season ticket holders should wear some badge to do away with the nuisance of showing their tickets at the barrier, but Belgium has passed from suggestion to reality. Henceforward a decoration will be worn in the button hole, with the other bits of ribbon with which foreigners love to ornament themselves. It is a cheap order of merit. You pay your fare, and are decorated with the First, Second, or Third Class of the Order of the Puffing Billy. The Grand Cordon of the Order (remarks the *Globe*) will, it is understood, be reserved for those who have been in a railway accident.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 24.

On Thursday (15th) nearly the whole station combined in giving a farewell dance to Mr. and Mrs., and Miss Nugent, who are, we regret to say, shortly leaving Belgaum. The dance was held at the Club, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. The verandah and entrance porch, by Mrs. Murray and Major Jaxon-Jones, was transformed into a perfectly beautiful jungle, civilized by Chinese lanterns, and a few chairs placed here and there amongst the clumps of bamboo and wild plantain trees. The ball-room owed its artistic appearance to Mr. Munro, who, with many other helpers, worked hard the whole day. Branches of bamboo were arched across the room from side to side, and festoons of evergreens covered the side walls. The floor, too, was in excellent order, thanks to the care bestowed upon it by Mr. Johnston. By the combined efforts of all the ladies in the station the supper-room was—what it was—for those who had time to think, it was really quite an interesting study, and displayed great independence of taste. The ceiling was completely covered with most dissipated-looking wreaths, that appeared to be composed of every sort and kind of evergreen that has ever seen life—poor things, they looked as though they had stood the wear and tear of many late nights. The pillars on either side of the room were delightfully tangled over with grasses and ferns, each one having quite a style of its own, although there was a strong family likeness amongst them. The little passage leading into the ball-room had made desperate effort to be artistic, its walls and pillars being clothed in yellow muslin, and further ornamented, with moss and plants and very evil-smelling cocoanut-oil butties. Another corner of the room was lavishly decorated with moss and water lilies. It had been forgotten that these flowers keep early hours, and long before supper time they had closed for the night. The tables were all very pretty. The centre one, at which the honoured guests sat, was arranged by Mrs. and Miss Morrison—yellow daisies in silver vases—very *chic*; next to this was Mrs. Shaw's, all resplendent in white satin and scarlet flowers. Then came Mrs. Davidson's, clad in pale-green silk, and baskets of sunflowers, the handles tied with yellow ribbons. Other smaller ones were arranged by Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Channer, Mrs. Prichard, Miss St. John, and Miss Macgregor. Dancing began at 9-30. The dresses were mostly familiar, but I noticed a very pretty eau-de-nil one—a pink which suited the wearer; and one so pretty that it is beyond my humble powers of description. It was worn by a tall slight lady, and was very becoming to her. Mrs. Nugent looked well in black and red, and Miss Nugent wore white. At 12 o'clock the "Roast Beef of Old England" was played. At supper Colonel St. John proposed the health of the guests, and Mr. Nugent, in reply, thanked all present for their kind wishes, and alluded to the kindness and great civility he had always received from the military members of the station, and the excellent terms on which he had been with them. He then humorously touched on the various attractions of Belgaum, amongst them the matrons, maids, and pretty widows, and said that by the number of engagements that had taken place during the past year, it was evident that men were finding out the truth of the old saying: "It is not good for man to be alone." Dancing was kept up till early morning, and for those who liked a rest, there were *kala* juggers to suit everybody. Some were softly lighted, some were *kala*, and the chairs on friendly terms to start with became during the evening absolutely sympathetic.

We are glad to say the Royal Scotts' football team were again victorious at Secunderabad, and this time the cup, which they have won for three successive years, becomes the property of the regiment. The team returned to Belgaum on Saturday (17th). The Band of the Regiment, and numbers of people, military and civil, were at the railway station to welcome and congratulate them.

Quite an exciting badminton match took place on Tuesday. Mr. Harrison, with Mrs. Woodward, challenged anyone in the station. Mr. Boyd very sportingly took up the challenge, choosing Mrs. Davidson as a partner. Both sides played up with zeal, and after a very hard fight, Mrs. Davidson and Boyd came off victorious.

On the green baize board in the club verandah, a moonlight picnic was placarded up, with *hot dinner* in large letters as an extra attraction to waverers. It caught on wonderfully, and 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, found us all eating hot dinner on the race-course. It doesn't sound romantic, and there was no moon, and it was cold, and dewy, but nothing can damp "love's young dream" which, in India at any rate, is not always confined to youth. So, after dinner, couples wandered off in all directions some went for dumney rides, and, I was told, they went so many times round the point, that a change of bullocks was required. Rather a good idea for any-one with a turn of business—Advertise in "the mental paper, Thistle—Moonlight Nights!!!" A special dak will be laid—starting from the grand stand. Open dumney Rs. 2 per hour; tops on 8 as. extra; blinds 4 as. For particulars and special rates apply to, &c.,"

On Saturday (24th) a very pretty fancy dress party was given by Captain and Mrs. Prichard to all the children in the station. The following is a list of all the little ones and their costumes:—

Miss May Barton	Dawn
Miss Sybil Barton	My Lady Greensleeves
Master Barton	Spanish Fisherman
Miss Ferne Bowen	Old Picture
Miss Ellenor Bowen	Red Ridinghood
Miss Nestie Bowen	Girl Graduate
Master Charlie Burton	Jockey
Miss Ethel Burton	Gipsy
Miss Gestie Channer	Flower Girl
Miss Kathleen Channer	Fairy
Miss Dorothy Channer	Little Miss Muffet
Master Georgie Channer	French Cook
Miss Baby Channer	Red Ridinghood
Miss Marjorie Cockrill	Winter
Miss Angela Davidson	Relics of the Past
Master Ted Davidson	
Master Eric Harrison	Fisher Boy
Miss Daisy Johnston	A Daisy
Master Hughie Minchin	Pierrot
Master Poggins Mackintosh	Pierrot
Miss Sissy Munro	Red Ridinghood
Miss Ivy Macpherson	Red Ridinghood
Miss Gladys Prichard	Dresden China
Master Charlie Young	Boy Blue

All the children were very prettily got up. Little Miss Prichard, the hostess, looked a veritable piece of China, and her tiny costume was a work of art. Marjorie Cockrill made a very pretty winter, in a white gauze frock, covered with snow and holly. Ethel Burton, a mass of scarlet silk, gold braid, and sequin, set off by a tasty little zouave coat, was a charming Gipsy, and her brother was very well got up as a jockey. I also admired a "Fairy," a "Daisy," and a tiny sweet "Girl Graduate." A tiny figure as "My Lady Greensleeves" attracted a great deal of attention, and little Miss Angela Davidson, as a relic of the past in a long white satin gown, and powder and patches, was too sweet for words. At 5 o'clock sumptuous tea was spread in the verandah, after which there was a fish pond, containing all sorts of toys, for every child, and a magic lantern was exhibited, and a Father 'Xmas stood in the doorway, presenting innumerable bags of sweets, and, in fact, everything was done, and nothing was forgotten, that could delight the heart of a child.

The hunting season in Leicestershire, which opened last week with the usual meet of the Quorn Hounds at Kirby Gate, bids fair to be an unusually busy one, especially in the Melton Mowbray district, where the whole of the available hunting residences have been taken. Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, was the scene of the opening of the hunting season with the Meynell Hounds, under the principal mastership of Mr. Hamar Bass, M.P., of Berkeley Lodge, near Burton-on-Trent. The meet, as usual, took place in front of Sudbury Hall and was well attended. The prospect is described as most satisfactory. Cub-hunting, which was commenced six or seven weeks ago, gave proof of the abundance of young foxes. The disease so prevalent among them during the last three or four years has altogether disappeared. The fixtures of the season with the Meynells are practically the same as last year—namely, two days in Derbyshire and two days on the borders of Staffordshire in each week. The North Warwickshire Hounds had a magnificent run at the opening meet at Stoneleigh Abbey. The field was unusually large. At Chantry Heath a fox was found who provided a splendid unbroken run of two hours' duration, and was eventually killed at Tilehill. Cubbing in the North Warwickshire country has provided an unusually fine sport, and foxes are reported numerous.

AN OFFICIAL JAPANESE VIEW OF THE WAR.

There is probably no one in India at the present time who has a more intimate knowledge of how the war had progressed up to the early part of this month and the causes of the dispute between Japan and China than Mr. Daigoro Goh, the new Japanese Consul, whose arrival in this city was recorded in yesterday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*. As then stated Mr. Goh has for several months past been engaged at the Foreign Office in Tokio, and also has the advantage of possessing a personal knowledge of Manchuria and other parts of the Chinese Empire. In the course of a long conversation with our representative on Monday afternoon Mr. Goh gave his views on the state of affairs Further East, and although he spoke with the reserve born of a patriotic regard for the best interests of his country, his remarks threw considerable light on the official Japanese view of the present campaign. Mr. Goh disclaimed any motive on the part of the Government of the Mikado in forcing China to the arbitrament of arms other than that of securing the independence of Korea. Under Chinese suzerainty that country was being so badly governed as to give Russia an excuse for fulfilling the long-delayed hope of obtaining a "sphere of influence" in waters further south than the ice-bound harbour of Vladivostock. Any such manœuvre by the forces of the Czar, China would be unable to withstand, and it would have been fraught with so much discomfort to Japan, that the Government of the Mikado felt compelled to intervene, with a view to maintaining unimpaired the neutrality of Korea. "So far from our having any desire to annex that kingdom," said Mr. Goh, "I would point out that we should lose money by doing so. Korea is not a rich country, and our occupation of it would cost us more than it would be worth." But while saying this the representative of the Mikado was feign to admit there is a good deal of truth in Mr. George Curzon's theory that many of the Japanese are animated by the desire to make their country the England of the Far East. Their insular position on the flank of Asia corresponded geographically with the position of Great Britain on the flank of Europe, and when this consideration was coupled with the fact that the Japanese resembled Englishmen in being good sailors and ardent patriots, Mr. Goh did not think the ideal they had in view altogether chimerical.

This remark led to the enquiry whether the Chauvinistic spirit which is known to exist in the chief towns of Japan was generally entertained throughout the country, or whether, on the other hand, the thought of a heavy war-bill tended to moderate the ardour of a class of people whose opinion was not readily ascertainable. Mr. Goh replied that in Japan he had some favourable opportunities of learning the views of the country-people, and he fully believed that they were even more enthusiastic as to the success of the Mikado's army than the towns-people. Those of the latter who were engaged in commerce were finding that the war was seriously affecting business, and hence were eagerly looking forward to a cessation of hostilities. When that time arrived—and he believed it was now very near—there would be a reaction in trade, and commerce would be vigorous in almost all directions. It would be a very good thing for the ship-building trade in England, for the war had convinced the Japanese almost to a man of the absolute necessity of strengthening the Navy. In the next session of Parliament the Ministry would be able to obtain almost whatever supplies they asked for this purpose, and most of the money would find its way to England. A hint on the part of our representative that to see the Japanese Parliament unanimous, would be a new experience, led Mr. Goh to observe that one of the most valuable results of the war would be to strengthen the representative institutions of the country, by uniting conflicting interests in the one great aim of promoting the well-being of the nation. The distrust with which the actions of successive ministries had been viewed, would most likely give place to a more reasonable and constructive criticism. Of course men would be divided into parties as heretofore, but there would be on the part of all a fuller conviction of the necessity of subordinating mere party cries to the higher interests of the national commonwealth. Mr. Goh thinks the war will do a great deal to bring the parliamentary institutions of the country from the experimental, into the practical, stage, with the result that dissolutions will be less frequent, and good practical legislation will be forthcoming. Questioned as to terms which Japan would probably dictate before accepting the Chinese overtures of peace, Mr. Goh diplomatically replied: "It is impossible to say."

THE FORTHCOMING NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The preparations for this fixture which is to take place on the Oval, on the first four days of the week before Christmas, are proceeding apace, and are being carried out on a scale commensurate with the character of the affair as the "Largest Tournament in India." The Commander-in-Chief and Rear-Admiral Kennedy have consented to their names being used as patrons of the tournament, and Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, as the prime mover in the affair, rightly occupies the position of president of the committee of management. The honorary secretaries are Captains R. I. Scallon and W. F. Cahusac, and a representative committee has been appointed consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Hilliard, A.A.G., Major G. G. Simson, R.A.; Lieutenant Nugent, R.N.; Captains John Swann, D.A.A.G.; C. E. Mardall, S.C.; C. Moss, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; C. Davidson, Inspector-General of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay; Surgeon-Captain F. J. Wade-Brown, A.M.S.; Captains S.J. Chamier, R.A.; H. M. Stewart, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers; Lieutenant A. Walpole, W. C. R. Farmar, A. A. P. Waller, and W. P. Haydon.

The tournament will commence each day, at 9-30 p.m., preliminary competitions being held during the day. Messrs. Jost and Co. will be responsible for illuminating the Oval with the electric light, and are making very adequate arrangements to ensure that the spectacle shall not lose any of its attractiveness by being badly lighted. Accommodation for seating upwards of 8,000 spectators has been provided by Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Company, while many other firms in Bombay have promised substantial assistance. Competitions will be open to the Royal Navy, Royal Indian Marine, the British and Native Troops, and the Volunteers of the three Presidencies. The Great Indian Peninsular Railway and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Companies have offered to convey competitors of the British and Native Army, Bombay Presidency, horses and guns to and from Bombay at the following reduced rates:—1. Officers and soldiers travelling at their own expense, single fare for the double journey on presentation of the required certificate. 2. Horses in covered wagons, G. I. P. Railway; 1 anna per horse per mile for the double journey; B. B. and C. I. Railway 1 and 1-10th fare for the double journey. 3. Guns 4 annas per mile per truck. At the time of booking certificates signed by Commanding Officers must be produced. All entries are to be made (on the prescribed form) by the 3rd December, and it is requested that competitors should reach Bombay by the 10th December, camps being pitched for them in the vicinity of the "Oval" on the 7th December.

The programme provisionally arranged provides for tattoos, Kattach dances, driving of the Royal Artillery, bayonet exercise both by Native and British regiments, cavalry melee, musical dumb bells, displays by officers and seamen of H. M.'s Navy, wrestling on horse-back, jumping by sections, physical drills and gymnastic displays, tent-pegging, and various other performances, which will go to show the prowess of the four hundred men of the regulars taking part therein. Last but not least, the performance on each evening will include a representation of an attack on a Soudanese town, by a combined force of the Royal Navy and the British and Indian Armies, including Imperial Service Troops. The Bedouin town is to be garrisoned by a force of two hundred sepoys, and during the attack heavy artillery machine guns, and rifles will be brought into use, the town eventually falling before the combined onslaughts of the British forces. The prices of admission to the tournament will vary from three rupees to four annas, so as to bring the *tamasha* within the reach of all.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

You will be gratified to learn that according to the latest figures, the out turn of silver in America has been diminished by 35 per cent. during the year while the out turn of gold has increased ten per cent. This fact, combined with the increased use of silver, owing to its comparative cheapness, in watch making and the arts, will tend to improve the price of the metal. It seems to me that the closing down of the Indian Mints, and the lessening of the output of silver, must result in an improvement in Indian exchange though at this moment, the phenomenal cheapness of wheat, which is 17s. per quarter at Liverpool and the fact that American cotton has been selling at 5½ cents equivalent to about 2½d. a pound have as far discouraged Indian exports so that exchange has not yet felt the effect of the alteration in the position of affairs in America. But it is to be rembered that the coining of a British dollar for circulation in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong may possibly lead to an extended use of silver. More important still is the possibility that the China-Japan war may cause a large new demand for silver. The negotiation of a loan by China may not itself do much to increase the export of silver eastward, but the fact that it is contracted in silver is significant. In any case the war, however it may end as regards the combatants must in all probability have the effect of opening up China to trade, thus inducing a large absorption of silver. Japan, too, may have to content herself with a silver standard and a silver currency as the basis of her enlarged paper issues. These, it is confessed, are mere speculations, but they reveal the prospect of an improved condition for the silver market and also for that of silver securities. At present, as regards the home markets, uncertainty and doubt upon the question whether or not the recent downward movement of prices has yet run its full course appears to be the predominant consideration in the minds of buyers. Caution is therefore the rule, and it is shown either in the restriction of purchases to the supply of purely necessary requirements or in making bids so low that there is no chance of their being accepted.

Meanwhile the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been endeavouring to find a way of escape against paying a five per cent. import duty on the cotton they send to India. They are seeking to divert attention from the real merits of the question by raising the side issue of bi-metallism, as a panacea for all the ills to which the Indian Financial Department is heir. There was however a strong minority against taking such a course, the resolution affirming for bi-metallism being carried in the end by seventy votes to forty. The position taken up by the Chamber is thus explained in the *Manchester Guardian*, "The disputed matter involves two questions—first, Would the establishment of a steady par of exchange put an end to the necessity for import duties? and, secondly, Is this course, assuming it to be thus effectual, also a desirable one, viewing it only from the stand-point of the Indian Treasury? Not improperly, there was some attempt at this point to raise the question of the ratio. It was argued that if the adopted ratio would be anywhere near the present market ratio between the values of silver and gold, the Indian Treasury would gain no advantage by fixing it there. The contention is plausible, but it is by no means so defensible as its supporters appear to think. The sterling obligations of the Indian Government in London are in reality discharged by means of surplus exports of produce, and it is mainly because the sterling prices of these have been reduced by monetary causes that the Government is straitened. But the essence of these monetary causes is the destruction of confidence in the markets arising from the tendency to extend more and more the monetary sphere of gold, and therefore to give it higher value. And the effect of this tendency upon prices is intensified by the uncertainty which its creates, and the consequent disposition of great Government to hold fast all the gold on which they can lay their hands. The determination to acquire and retain that which is advancing in value and which has in it unknown possibilities of further advance is a matter of universal experience. If however, it were seen that by an international agreement for a fixed ratio the motive for this determination was gone, the main cause of the depression of prices would be gone too. But a rise in the sterling prices of Indian produce would make it much easier than it now is for India to discharge her sterling obligations, because a smaller quantity of such produce would be required for that purpose. And the saving thus effected would be substantial even if a low ratio of gold to silver were chosen. We are by no means advocating such a ratio; we are pointing out simply that viewing the Indian Government as a debtor for a certain large amount to be paid every year in sterling, it will be to its advantage if the quantity of produce required to discharge its debt be lessened by a rise in the sterling value of such produce." That is all very well so far as it goes but the writer seems to forget that Mr. Westlands' deficit will have to be met next month, and that the decision of the Manchester Chamber in favour of bi-metallism will not aid him in the slightest in the consideration of the moot question" How is it to be done?"

I learn that the form of contract issued to steamship owners by the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, which it is understood has just been accepted in its entirety, provides that between January 1, 1895, and December 31, 1896, not less than three nor more than six steamers per month are to be despatched from Glasgow, calling at Manchester, Liverpool, and Birkenhead. The bills of lading are to be in accordance with a form prescribed by the Association. The native merchants bind themselves to ship by the contract steamers all the piece goods exported from this country on their account, reserving only their right to purchase any goods already shipped by other merchants and other steamers than those of the contracting shipowner. All American piece goods bought by the native merchants and transhipped in this country are, however, to be sent to India by the contract steamers. The merchants also engage that they will buy no goods directly or indirectly without making it an express condition that they shall be forwarded by such steamers. The intervals of sailing are to be not more than ten days nor less than four days, but a margin of three days' grace is to be allowed to each steamer beyond the date at which she is bound to sail in order to provide for casual and accidental detention. The contract charge for freight is, of course, not stated in the form, but the tender accepted is believed to be at the rate of 20s. per ton.

A meeting was held the other day in Manchester for the purpose of definitely organising a raw cotton market in Manchester, and was intended as a rejoinder to the obstructiveness which the Liverpool cotton brokers displayed recently when their co-operation in promoting the delivery of cotton by way of the Ship Canal at the Port of Manchester was solicited. The influential character of the Provisional Committee appointed by the meeting is regarded in Manchester as itself a promise of success; a list of names more strongly representative of the Lancashire cotton industry could scarcely have been compiled. It is quite true that, as Rome was not built in a day, so a large Manchester cotton market cannot be whistled into existence. An established trade is not easily diverted to a new centre, and a small market in the vicinity of a large one has undoubtedly, for many reasons, as a rule, a hard struggle for existence. But in the present case there are very peculiar features which may well make these general axioms less applicable than in most cases. The Manchester Guardian points out that the whole trade of Liverpool import as well as export, is really based on the exportation of the products of the staple industry of the county, and Manchester commands that all-important branch of Liverpool's shipping activity. The more important such a factor is, the more easily is combination possible, and a combination of Manchester exporters on the one hand with the spinners and manufacturers of Lancashire on the other, for the purpose of securing the real advantages of direct importation of the raw material by the Ship Canal, and handling in the most convenient market may effect a change with quite unparalleled rapidity. The Lancashire cotton industry cannot afford to allow itself to be dictated to by any mere middleman, and the very suspicion that it is being dictated to by the Liverpool brokers will stimulate the effort to shake itself free from the real or imaginary shackles. In these days, in a struggle between buyers and sellers, the latter are pretty certain to be worsted sooner or later, and there is too much in the trade for the middleman to be long obstinate.

The foreign trade returns of Japan for the eight months ended August 31 record a very important increase in both imports and exports when compared with the figures for the corresponding period in 1893. The following table presents a summary of the statistics, the official statement in Japanese currency being converted into sterling at the rate of 2s. 1d. per yen :—

	1894.	1893.
	£	£
Imports	7,620,710	 5,722,210
Exports........	7,237,422	 5,812,144

We have here an excess in 1894 of £1,898,500 in imports, and one of £1,425,278 in exports. An examination of the details of the returns shows that the augmentation of imports occurs mainly under the heads of rice, raw cotton, engines and machinery, iron and steel, and cotton yarn. That in the exports is mainly due to a large expansion in the shipments of raw silk. There is, however, also a considerable growth in those of coal. The greater receipts of rice may be accounted for largely by the provision made for the army in the field. It is likely that future returns will exhibit a continuance of this feature, since the present year's rice crop in Japan is of less than average amount.

The consequences of the death of the Czar in respect of Russian stocks is discussed by the *Paris Bourse*. The large amount of these held in France need be, it is stated, no cause of alarm. The more important investors do not trouble themselves about the matter, and the numerous small holders who have put their earnings into these securities will not cease to keep them. A group of German stock exchange operators has disturbed the market by selling, but French investors are making no such mistake. The confidence shown by the latter is amply justified by the excellent financial situation of Russia, and the steady improvement which is going on. On all sides it is admitted that this must continue from day to day, from year to year. A comparison of the quotations throughout Europe will show that any downward movement is always abroad, whilst recovery takes place upon the Paris Stock Exchange. It is fortunate, says the Bourse, that the sad news did not come last Monday, when the movement for the rise was in full swing. As a matter of fact, it arrived when the operation was completed.

Writing in a London evening paper on the present financial troubles of "The Spoilt Child of Europe," a Greek says : "My countrymen of classic Hellas had better bestir themselves if they are at all anxious to set their house in order. The task is not an easy one. It may take years to accomplish. The sooner they put their shoulder to the wheel the better for them. They must not allow their good intentions, if they have any such, to grow musty. For the present all is confusion out there, and there are as yet no signs visible that the nation is awakening to a sense of its duties. In the words of the French statesman, which so well fit their own case, the Greeks have reached the extreme limit of blundering and cannot afford to commit any more mistakes. Out of the huge foreign loans raised during the past decade the Greek Government sunk considerable sums of money in military preparations intended to annihilate the Turk. As is well remembered, the protecting Powers had to intervene to screen the puny aggressor from the condign punishment which awaited him at the hands of his powerful neighbour, to whose battalions Athens would have fallen an easy prey, if events had been left to take their natural course. The money thus foolishly squandered would have covered, and more than covered, the cost of a railway line to the frontier connecting Greece by land with the rest of Europe, and throwing the country open to the civilizing influences from abroad of which she stands so much in need. Greece still continues in her unfortunate isolation, nor can the Porte be blamed if it now strenuously opposes the scheme. Its bitter experience of the Greeks and their want of respect for international obligations make the Porte unwilling to alter the present *status quo*, which is practically an armed truce.

It is stated that the Baring Guarantee is to be renewed for a further period of twelve months. The *Times* says that the mass of securities still unsold amount to something under a million and three-quarters. The option to take over the balance of the Uruguayan bonds will no doubt be exercised when the time comes for declaring it, and when that operation is complete the unsold securities will be reduced to considerably under a million and a half, even if no other portion of the assets is dealt with during the next few weeks. It should be easy to arrange for the formation of a trust to take over the balance of securities then outstanding and to pay off at the Bank, thus closing the whole transaction.

In view of the heavy Estate Duties imposed by Sir William Harcourt's Finance Act, the Mutual Life Assurance Society of London have devised a new scheme, which provides for the immediate payment of these duties. The society is prepared to issue a policy of the ordinary kind, and at the same time to give the assured a deed of assignment, containing trusts for the payment of the estate duties out of the policy moneys. The deed could be executed in favour of trustees to be named by the assured, and by appointing the executors named in his will he would ensure the carrying out of the whole business connected with the will by them alone without any supervision on the part of the society. The policy moneys would be paid immediately satisfactory proof of the death of the assured had been given, and thus the funds necessary for the payment of the duties would at once be provided. The surplus of the policy moneys would be held by trustees, who would apply it in accordance with the wishes of the testator. This scheme, therefore, has not the disadvantages inseparable from those which provide for the payment of the Duties direct to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, as, for instance, in case of over-payment, there might be some difficulty in recovering the excess from the authorities and the duty having been paid by the society, they might insist on repaying the excess to them, and not to the deceased's representatives. Also as the assurance societies have agreed to pay a certain sum in respect of these duties before paying a less sum it would be necessarily obliged to investigate the accounts of the deceased's state. The attendance of a representative of the society at Somerset House would be necessary, and in the case of too large a sum having been insured the balance would have to be retained by the Insurance Society until the will had been proved.

Shareholders in the tramway companies throughout the kingdom can derive but cold comfort from the result of the deputation to the Board of Trade yesterday. The case in simple. When the companies were formed power was given to the local authorities to take over the undertakings after the lapse of a certain number of years. That period in some cases has expired, and in others is expiring, and the question has arisen as to the price which the local authorities have to pay for the properties. On the one hand it has been contended that the purchasers need have regard only to the cost of the undertaking ; that they may buy them up as so much iron, wood, and horseflesh ; on the other hand it is contended that the purchasers should pay for the properties as going concerns, having regard to the fact that businesses have been built up, and that profits are being earned. The question has been fully threshed out in the law courts, and the decision of the House of Lords has been against the companies, with the result that the shares have suffered considerable depreciation. The deputation which waited upon Mr. Bryce yesterday asked whether the law on the matter could not be reconsidered ; whether the period allotted to the companies to work their property might not be equitably prolonged, and whether when the properties were finally municipalized consideration should not be shown to the companies in the way of giving them preference in the leasing of the undertakings which they had hitherto possessed. The reply of Mr. Bryce while sympathetic enough in tone, in actuality contained not a grain of hope for tramway shareholders. The President of the Board of Trade has, of course, to consider the public as well as them. They could attempt to alter the law if they liked, but Mr. Bryce plainly expressed the opinion that any such attempt would probably be unsuccessful.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since you have thought fit to open your columns to the criticism of the University Examiners chiefly by disappointed and despairing examinees and their teachers, you will I trust allow me to say a few words about the real merits of one of the cases criticised. I may mention at the beginning that it does not seem quite fair to me to criticise examiners and their papers in this manner in the Press, as, so far as I know, the University rules stand in the way of the criticised persons replying to their critics and indicating their ways. There are some who believe that it is quite as impossible to justify the ways of examiners to examines as to justify the ways of God to men. But I hope you are not of those. The Persian paper set at the Matriculation Examination this year has come in for a good deal of faulty criticism. I will not pause here to consider the motives of the critics, though they strike me to be not of the purest. Whenever candidates consider a paper even a little difficult they set up a loud cry, and have of late learnt to rush into print with the tale of their woes in order to bring pressure to bear upon the examiners to reduce their standard. Some weak-kneed examiners have been known to yield to these tactics, and to examine the papers "leniently." But these tactics should be exposed and the Press withheld from playing into the hands of interested parties.

As regards the Persian paper it is objected that questions have been set this year from the portion of Grammar called Prosody, and candidates were required to show a knowledge of the metres. Now the University regulations distinctly say that there shall be "questions in grammar." Prosody is admittedly a very important part of Persian Grammar ; and you will see that the examiner is quite unjustly blamed for asking questions about it, and following the University regulations and the precedent of the previous examiners in the subject. The 7th question in the Persian paper for 1893, is an instance in point.

Then grievance is made of the fact that poetical passages have been set for translation. But this is nothing unusual in either the Persian or other languages paper. Reference to past calendars will at once show that former examiners in languages have frequently set such passages. Why should the present examiners be cried down for following such a precedent ?

As regards the other grievance of distributing the marks fairly over the whole paper, I think a responsible examiner should be allowed to know his business better than an anonymous and irresponsible critic, who for aught we know may have suffered by this distribution, the questions *he* knew so well not getting so many marks as *he* wanted them to get.

With reference to the complaint about the raising of the standard, I shall only say this, that the fact of the Persian papers having been very easy in previous years, is no argument that this year too the paper should be like those. Probably the very fact of there being a change of the examiner shows that the standard was meant to be raised by the authorities. Persian is in itself an easy language and much easier compared to Latin, Sanskrit, and the other classical languages taken up by candidates. Those who take it up have thus a great advantage over the others. Now this advantage should not be gratuitously increased by drawing up a very easy paper in an easy language. On the contrary the inequality between Persian and the other classical languages can only be lessened, if not entirely removed, by drawing up a really testing paper like the one set in Persian this year by the eminent linguist. To follow the precedent set by the papers of the last few years is to put an unnecessary and unjustifiable premium on those who take up that very easy language

Nov. 25. ANTI-HUMBUG.

COOKE'S CIRCUS.

A new programme was introduced at the Circus opposite the Municipal Offices, on Monday night and was repeated last evening, large audiences being attracted on both occasions. The entertainment was of a high class character, and gave abundant evidence that vulgarity and coarseness are not essential to obtaining the appreciation of a circus audience in Bombay. The comparative smallness of the arena was more than compensated for by the brilliant equestrianism displayed, commencing with the Star and Waltz Cotillion, and including Miss Dora's clever handling of the Danish spot pony "Bobbie," Unicas, the last of the Mohicans, and the barebacked riding of Mr. George, Tempest, the South African horse rider, by Miss Emily and Miss Emily's Continental Trick Act. The horses brought into the arena were, without exception, splendid specimens of the "Noble Animal." It seems to be the aim of many circus proprietors to introduce as many revolting specimens of human development upon unnatural lines as possible, but Mr. Cooke avoids such exhibitions as far as is consistent with the variety and mild excitement needful to sustain the interest of the audience throughout. Perhaps the nearest approach to anything revolting was to be seen while the "Boneless Wonder" occupied the arena. The strong man "Hercules" exhibited enormous power in lifting and playing with 50 and 56 lbs. weights, and in hoisting above his head a dumb-bell weighing 200 lbs. Finally he supported on his chest and knees a board, containing four or five of the weights with which he had been playing, and four of the circus attendants standing upon it. The acrobatic young ladies went through a number of evolutions with great skill, and the audience was intensely amused when by a sudden addition to their costume the two girls were transformed into a woman of gigantic height. Miss Pauline gave a good account of herself on the invisible wire and Ginger, the clown, took care not to allow the spectators to have a single dull moment. His ventriloquial entertainment proved that when needful he can do something else for a livelihood besides playing the fool. Four ladies negotiated the perpendicular ladders held in the iron grasp of Hercules, and this feat was followed by the introduction of the African Elephant which Mr. Weatherley put through his paces in fine style. Not only did he allow the ponderous animal to walk over him—he also put his head in the mouth of the docile beast. Of course the entertainment would not have been complete without an Egyptian Hall mystery, and Miss Pauline went through a cabinet trick in a style which would scarcely be beaten by Mr. Maskeylene. Handcuffed, tied in a sack, and placed in a box, which is locked upon her, the young lady contrives somehow or other in the space of a few minutes to free herself and when the curtains of the cabinet are drawn aside she is seen standing with her head fastened in Stocks. The American Riding Machine, by the aid of which several youths tried their 'prentice hands at circus riding was a source of great amusement, and was calculated to convince everyone present that the equestrianism of the circus ring is not quite so easy a matter as it sometimes looks.

MR. MARCUS STONE, R.A., has seen only one set of "Living Pictures" on the whole very well produced. He says they surely must, if done honestly, wholesomely, and artistically, serve more or less those good purposes which pictorial art is fondly hoped to serve—to refine, to delight purely, to elevate, and perhaps to teach. Mr. Coote, the Secretary of the National Vigilance Association, thinks there is ample scope in this new form of entertainment to bring before the audiences domestic and national scenes of the most taking and captivating character, without introducing what are termed nude pictures. The nude, as represented by the true artist on canvas, never has the slightest tendency to demoralise. The whole subject is spiritualised, and as an inspiration creates good and lovely thoughts. Not so the "Living Picture." "I should have thought," he says, "that artists would have seized the opportunity the discussion has offered them, and risen in a body to protest against the 'Living Pictures' as degrading art. But, then, art, like other things, is sometimes wounded in the house of its friends." Mr. Arthur Symons says of the "Living Pictures" : "These Pictures are pretty ; they afford harmless gratification to a number of persons ; and there the matter might begin and end." Mr. A. W. Pinero says when the spectator sees a woman clad only in a garment representing the bare skin, he knows that he is looking upon a woman who is impersonating a naked woman, and to impersonate a naked woman upon the stage is obviously an indecency.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Earl of Dunmore, who is at present in Scotland, comes to India on a flying visit in February next, and proceeds direct from Bombay, after his arrival there, to Lucknow, where his Lordship will remain with his son, Viscount Fincastle, of the 16th Lancers, during the races there, and then goes to shoot with the Maharaja of Kuch Behar in March.

CHOLERA is still raging in Akyab. The cholera hospital, located between four tanks of drinking water, is being removed to the other end of the town where cholera is perennial. Cholera is prevalent in Rangoon, and two natives attacked on a steamer from Moulmein died in the General Hospital shortly after their arrival in Rangoon.

MAHARAJA GUNGA SINGH of Bikanir, who is about to be installed to the *gaddi* of his father, is just now making a tour through his territory accompanied by the Political Agent. The object is to give the young Chief an idea of the country over which he will be shortly called upon to rule, as well as an insight into the working of the various departments connected with the State.

No Europeans, Burmese, Muhammadans, or Chinese candidates are standing for election to the Rangoon Municipality on the 29th instant. The few who were nominated have withdrawn their names, and it is expected that the two Hindus nominated will follow suit, and the general election will show Government the public condemnation of the corporation by leaving nobody but Government nominees and officials which is what people want. They rightly say that before local self-government was introduced the Government managed the town a thousand times better with far less taxes, and then the town was well looked after for years. More taxes have been paid, says a correspondent, and the town's appearance is now disgraceful, the roads scandalous, the sanitation neglected, and the water suspected of being unwholesome. The Engineer to the Municipality draws monthly Rs. 2,800 in pay and allowances and exchange compensation thereon, and the engineering departments pay-sheet monthly is twenty thousand rupees. The Akunwun, who resembles the Sherishtadar in Southern India, is lent to the Municipality by Government. The former salary the Akunwun drew was Rs. 150 only from Government, and with a couple of clerks he worked well at a total cost to the State of Rs. 250 monthly. During the last few years the Akunwun has been drawing Rs. 500 salary and his huge establishment brings the total monthly pay bill to over one thousand rupees. The same thing occurs all round, and the present high taxes are being increased next January as reported last month. This is the last straw and public indignation is now aroused.

THE list of those who are to speak at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta is not yet complete, but the following gentlemen will propose some of the toasts. The Chairman, Mr. Allan Arthur, will propose "the Queen" and the "Viceroy," "the Royal family" and "the Land we live in ;" Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crombie as Croupier is entrusted with "the Land O'Cakes ;" the Rev. A. C. MacDonald (of Inverness) will propose "the Pious Memory ;" the Hon. D. R. Lyall, "the Army and Navy ;" and Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, will respond for the Guests. The Great Eastern Hotel, as on previous occasions, will provide the dinner : the heather has already come out from Scotland, as a gift from a lady. The officers of the Highland Light Infantry have kindly promised to send down two of their pipers for the dinner.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 17th November, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 68,716 and for goods, etc., Rs. 1.19,143, other earnings (estimated) Rs, 350, making altogether Rs. 188,209 (includes K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 1,731), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 221-6-9. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,72,366-9-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 205-3-2.

MAINLY owing to the revival of the wheat trade, writes the Lahore paper, the trade of the Punjab last year almost reached the level of 1891-92, the most prosperous year of the decade. Compared with 1892-93 the exports increased by something like nine millions maunds and over eighteen millions of rupees, and though declining by 383 maunds in weight, the imports increased by over eleven millions of rupees in value ; the net result being an increase in the trade of the year of 38 per cent. in weight and 18 per cent. in value. Though the wheat trade was mainly responsible for these improved results, the increase in the wheat exports was small compared with those of rape and mustard. The exports of these seeds have shown remarkable variations in the last five years, the trade collapsed almost entirely four years ago. Last year's figures show an increase on the preceding year of no less than 120 lakhs. "The increased production of oil seeds in the province" is the somewhat vague explanation offered by the report of these extraordinary figures. An increase of 4½ lakhs in the exports of beer following on an increase of four lakhs in the preceeding year would seem to point to flourishing times for the hill brewers :—outside the province, according to the returns, their best market is the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In the returns of imports the most notable increases are in cotton twist and yarn and piece goods, European and Indian, and the larger figures are ascribed partly to the smallness of the imports of manufactured cotton in the previous year and partly to the general revival of trade. An increase of from three to four lakhs in the importations of opium is the result of the increased consumption of Malwa opium in the province, the dealers, according to the last excise report, having found it profitable to encourage a taste for the imported in preference to the home-grown article.

WHILE attention is being drawn, writes a local paper, to the number of street accidents in Calcutta, has anyone ever thought of the extremely perilous position occupied by our ticca drivers who spend their lives in the streets. In the case of almost every collision one reads that the driver was thrown on his head and had to be removed to hospital suffering from severe concussion of the brain. Frequently the cases end fatally. The phaeton drivers are better off, but the drivers of the bund garries are perched six or seven feet above the ground, on a narrow board, with a yawning gulf below them into which they cannot help making a header whenever the garry is suddenly stopped. If a man does not get his head broken by such a fall, he is almost certain to have his arm fractured. But drivers at home are secured from falls by a huge girdle round the waist, and drivers of brakes in this country have a high footboard which helps them to keep their seats. It would surely be a boon if some similar device could be adopted for ticcas and other carriages with high driving boxes. With reference to the regulation of traffic, a most interesting study is the native policeman's regulation of it at all the principal carriage stands. Two carriages may generally be noticed roaming about at the sweet will of the drivers, another keeps a little distance off, but races up if a fare appears : the one in the front rank seems to have a few privileges, but if any of the others makes the least move, he is promptly warned, and often marched off for furious driving or for obstructing the traffic. The drivers of the privileged garis may even be heard drawing the policeman's attention to breaches of discipline on the part of the unprivileged men. Of course the only correct rule for carriage stands is for each carriage to take its place in turn in the front rank, and not to leave the stand till called. Under the Calcutta system the drivers are harassed, the public knocked down, and the policemen blamed.

IT is difficult to attach too much importance to the teaching of history on any point of modern politics. The Command of the Sea is now coming to be regarded, and rightly regarded, as the foremost incident in our national policy and in our foreign policy to boot. In Dr. Gardiner's new book on the "History of the Commonwealth," which has just been published, (observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*), one passage shows that influence of sea power on events was understood long before Captain Mahan wrote. Speaking of the battle of Dunbar, Dr. Gardiner says :—"Though stores of corn, wine, and beer were occasionally found in the deserted houses, the army would have been starved but for the supplies landed by the fleet which accompanied its march. Without the command of the sea Cromwell could no more have ventured to invade Scotland than Wellington could have ventured to defend Portugal if Nelson's fleet had been destroyed at Trafalgar." By the way, it also seems probable—does it not ?—that Scotland would have lost her independence in the days of Bruce and Wallace if Edward I. and Edward II. had had reasonably strong fleets. They were terribly hampered by the necessity of holding a country devastated by its inhabitants.

AN insult to the police, although it is rather apt to be looked upon as a grave affair in French eyes, has been the cause of a good deal of amusement at the Paris Correctional Tribunal. As he was walking along in the students' quarter, the other day, a worthy member of the force was greatly surprised at being accosted by a pretty young girl of eighteen, who informed him that he was "a jackass." Not being of a very quarrelsome disposition, the guardian of law and order merely shrugged his shoulders. But the girl was determined not to allow herself to be treated with silent contempt. "I have called you a jackass," she said, "and no man but a miserable coward would tamely submit to such an insult." Upon this she was taken off to the police-station there to be charged with what is technically termed in French "outrage to the armed force." As she was being hauled off, she called out to a young man : "I told you I could get locked up." This remark afforded a clue to the girl's strange conduct. She is a dressmaker, and she loves a student, who has treated her coldly of late. It was in consequence of a lovers' quarrel that she went and got herself arrested. A fine of 25f., which was inflicted, was paid by the offending lover, who for this act was taken back into favour.

"H.A.G.," writing in the *Westminster Gazette*, *apropos* of "a chat with Sarah Bernhardt," says :—"I think we talked of everything under the sun : Theosophy, Spiritualism, and price of seats at different theatres, the Franco-Russian alliance, and the best breed of dogs. Speaking of the Franco-Russian Alliance, Madame Bernhardt was amusingly frank. 'Oh ! how ashamed I am,' she said, 'when I go to Russia ! People in France think that the Russians love us as brothers ; but if they only could hear, as I have heard, the opinions of the Russian upper classes, they would be wild with rage. To the subjects of the Czar we are mere canaille, and they do not hesitate to say so. The French nation went mad over the Russians, and in the moment of delirium they opened their purses—the only thing the Russians came for. It makes me absolutely wild to see the way in which we, as a nation, have become the dupe of the wily bear.' Talking of her different audiences, she told me that she preferred first of all an English house, and then an American: 'They always told me that you English were cold, but it is absolutely false. I can draw more tears from an English audience than from any other. The French, Italians, and other Latin races generally look upon me as an artiste, and, when I act, they are critically examining my technique. Now, the English, on the contrary, open their hearts to the spirit of the play. Once moved, they think no longer of me except as the person uttering words which are moving them strongly. They drink in, as it were, the very essence of the piece, and are driven to tears like children. Oh, I love to play before an English audience ; once they have opened their hearts to you, and shown a little emotion, they are your friends for ever.' Referring to English dramatic art, the French actress went into raptures over Ellen Terry, not only as regards her acting, but as a personal and dear friend. Professional jealousy can hardly be said to exist with Madame Bernhardt."

THE banana cultivation in Jamaica is cited by the "Kew Bulletin" as a striking instance of how a comparatively "minor industry" may, under encouragement, attain to the rank of a staple product. Twenty-five years ago the value of the bananas exported from Jamaica was practically nothing. People grew them for their own use, but never thought of shipping them. In the year 1892-93 the value of the bananas exported from Jamaica reached over 400,000*l*. It exceeded that of either sugar, rum, coffee, or dye-woods. Banana cultivation in Jamaica has been of benefit also to other industries. Underneath the shade of the banana trees numerous plants have been grown likely to increase in the future the exports of coffee, cocoa, oranges, and spices. Not only so, but "ready money" to the extent of nearly 200,000*l*. annually has been circulated amongst small cultivators, who are the chief banana-growers, and their material prosperity, and consequently their purchasing powers, have been increased. Practically, all classes of the community have been benefitted, and the general resources of the Government for public works and other undertakings improved.

STAMP collectors have quite a folk-lore of their own (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*), but I doubt whether the following true story of the cuteness of one of the kings of philately is known to most of them. It goes back to the time when there was not such a boom in stamps as there is nowadays, and shows the advantage of being first in any field. Just before the Zulu war there was in Mauritius a gentleman who had preserved from his schooldays the taste for collecting stamps. He was a friend of the chief of the local post office, as was perhaps only natural. Learning from him one day that there was to be a clearance of the old stock, he got permission to collar the unused "blocks" of stamps and other valuables of the kind which were about to be thrown away as waste. This suggested to him that there might be similar spoils at other of our small Colonial offices. He "moved round," acquiring them without difficulty. When one learns that a single one of his Mauritian trophies fetched £850 not so long ago, one is not surprised to hear that by judiciously feeding the market he has realised a competence of something between £20,000 and £30,000 by his judicious foresight.

A DECISION of the Emperor William has, a correspondent says, caused great sensation, and is much commented upon in the Berlin art world. His Majesty has bestowed the large gold medal upon Madame Vilma Parlaghy, the painter, although the Jury of the Exhibition did not propose her. Further, he has annulled the decision of the Committee of Artists to bestow this medal upon Professor Wallot, the architect of the new House of Parliament. All attempts to induce his Majesty to confirm the award are said to have been in vain. Professor Wallot enjoys a great reputation among German artists, and it might still be remembered what a sensation was caused two years ago, when the Emperor, speaking in Rome of the new German House of Parliament, said it was the acme of tastelessness. In another affair the difference of opinion between the Emperor and the Committee of Berlin Artists came also to expression. Madame Vilma Parlaghy wished to exhibit her works in the Berlin Academy. But room was refused her. Her pictures will now be exhibited in the Royal National Gallery by order of the Emperor.

HEINE's statue, after being refused by the city of Dusseldorf, where he was born, has now been refused by Mayence, where at one time he lived. By a majority of 25 votes to 13, the Town Council of the latter town has refused to grant a site for the erection of the monument.

A ROUMANIAN naturalist (according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*) has been studying the marriage customs of the octopus. In his love affairs, it would appear, the octopus is "childlike and bland" ; he behaves, moreover, "with a certain delicacy towards his companion." We will suppose an octopus smitten by some fair female. He takes up his position at a considerable distance from his lady-love, and stretches out the third arm on the right, scientifically the hectocotylized arm. With its extremity he caresses the object of his affection. The female does not attempt to move. (We are supposing the wooer to be fair-favoured and well-to-do withal.) After remaining in a passive condition for an hour or more, the octopus withdraws his arm from the extensive waist of his lady-love and places it in the same position as his other arms. But woe betide the unfortunate damsel if she reject the advances of her many-limbed suitor. In the event of her proving refractory, the mate ejects thick clouds of ink and stiffens out a few of his arms, raising them with a warning motion. This according to Mr. Racovitza, is generally enough to bring the female to a proper state of mind.

MR. S. W. STANLEY'S BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

LAST night before a large and appreciative audience at the Tivoli Theatre, Mr. S. W. Stanley, the well-known billiard-player, gave a third exhibition of the king of table games. His opponent this time was Cassum, a local Mahomedan player of some repute. Much greater interest evidently prevailed among the public than previously, and a larger number of seats were occupied than at the previous evenings. Mr. Stanley had conceded 1,200 points out of 2,000 up, and the match promised to be highly interesting. A large number of the audience had bets on, and consequently their ejaculations during the game caused some amusement. The game displayed by both players was much above the average, and highly scientific and accurate shots were well enjoyed by the audience who seemed quite conversant with the game. Mr. Stanley broke, and the amateur had his first turn to make a show. He however did not show his usual game, and for which his being out of practice for some time may have accounted. The contrary was the case with Mr. Stanley who showed a remarkably good and highly scientific game. For the greater part of the time he preserved the proportion between himself and his rival, and he only scored ten while his opponent did four. In this manner when the amateur put up 1,400 he scored 500, and at this stage an interval of ten minutes was given. After the interval Mr. Stanley commenced scoring very fast, 98 and 128 respectively, the last being unfinished were got purely out of the spot-strokes, excepting in both cases the first two points got of a white chapel which he deliberately did to get rid of the white ball from the table. It was arranged beforehand that last night's game should be stopped if either the amateur scored 1600, or Mr. Stanley claimed his 1000 up. The latter being the case the game was stopped (Stanley 1000 to Cassum 1533) to be resumed to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

THE HARBOUR STEAMER SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Messrs. Shepherd and Company have been rendering great service to the travelling public by making all possible arrangements for the convenience, comfort, and safety of their passengers. Last year they added another vessel to their already large fleet, and commenced to make two daily trips on the Panwel and Dharamtor lines during the fair weather. From the 1st ultimo, the times of starting these steamers on the Dharamtor line have been so altered as to suit the conveniences of all sorts of travellers. Even persons from Alibag can now catch the early steamer at Mandwa, and having arrived at Bombay at 8 a.m. can return to Alibag by the afternoon steamer. It is, however, rumoured that the Company are going to stop this early steamer between Rewas and Bombay from the 1st proximo, on the score of the trip proving a losing concern. Probably owing to the vessel being a large one and the number of passengers only limited, there is no margin of profit left to the company if they calculate it only in connection with this single trip. Nevertheless as the public heartily patronize them on other lines, and the company justly boast that they do not work only for gain but also for the convenience and comfort of the poor people, it is earnestly hoped that they will continue this trip till the end of April. It seems that owing to the late rains the progress of reaping and other business in the fields has been seriously retarded, and thus the farmers cannot leave their homes. In course of time the passenger traffic is sure to improve. Before concluding I may request the authorities to arrange to permanently keep at Mandwa the large *padaw*, which they had brought there for a day or two to land passengers during the recent fairs at Awas and Kenkeshwar. This improvement will be hailed with delight by all those who are at present afraid of the small *padaw*.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, Nov. 27. R. L. GHARAT.

A CLERGYMAN'S ACTION FOR SLANDER.

DAMAGES, £750.

THE Lord Chief Justice and a special jury were engaged for several days before the mail left in hearing an action for slander and libel brought by the Rev. M. B. Bailey, assistant curate of Stoke Newington, against Mr. H. L. Phillips. The slander and libel complained of were certain statements and letters of the defendant reflecting on the plaintiff's treatment of his children, alleging neglect of his pupils, and generally aspersing his character as a clergyman. Amongst the witnesses for the plaintiff was Mrs. Fanny Finchett, a daughter of the plaintiff, who said that a kinder father than her's there could not be ; and he was as kind to Annie as to the other daughters.—Miss Edwards, cousin of the plaintiff, said no master of a school could be kinder and more gentle than Mr. Bailey was to the boys. There was no foundation for the charges of beating and starvation of the children. The boys in the school were extremely fond of the plaintiff.—By Mr. Willis (for the defendant) : Annie was quite happy at home, but the witness was not surprised when she ran away. It had always been her intention. She had frequently said she would leave home and earn money on her own account. She was not a crying sort of girl. She cried with temper sometimes. Just before she ran away she had been remarkably good—for her. That was to deceive them.—(Laughter.)—Other evidence as to character having been given, the plaintiff's case was closed.

Mr. Willis then addressed the Court for the defendant. His general contention was that the slander complained of in the interview that the defendant had with a Mr. Edwards was privileged, and a letter to Prebendary Shelford was written at the invitation of Mr. Edwards. On the justification plea he (counsel) should rely upon the plaintiff's domestic relations and the treatment of his children and the schoolboys.

The defendant then went into the witness-box and described his interview with Mr. Edwards when the latter called upon him. The witness said he had lived at Brownswood Park for some sixteen years, and the plaintiff came two years afterwards. He got to know his daughters. Two daughters, Nellie and Jane, were older than Annie. He used to see Nellie sifting cinders in the early morning. He had seen Jane wheeling a perambulator and taking out children in the neighbourhood. He had seen one of the daughters with baskets and vegetables, and on several occasions had seen her carrying spirits. He had also seen bruises on the cheek, arms, and hands of Annie. On one occasion she told him they had been done by her father with his walking-stick. The witness said, "Why don't you complain to your aunt ?" and she answered, "She is nearly as bad as Fanny. Fanny has held me down by my hair when I have been stripped, and my father has thrown cold water over me, while aunt has looked on." She once said she had been pushed down the stairs, with the remark, "Go and hide your dirty, ugly face."

Cross-examined by Mr. Greene, Q. C., (for the plaintiff) : The defendant said he had no ill-feeling against Mr. Bailey. He had known members of the Edwards, family for some length of time. Asked if he had been in partnership with a brother of Miss Edwards, the witness said he gave him the money to start with. There was no suit against him (the witness) charging him with fraud. He considered the cruelty to be one of the things in connection with the others which unfitted the plaintiff to be a clergyman. He admitted writing to Lord Halsbury and the present Lord Chancellor.

Henry Stacy Phillips, son of the defendant, stated that the plaintiff used to punish sometimes severely, and described his methods of punishment with the walking-stick. On one occasion a boy named Morrison was kept in, and then the plaintiff used the words, "Of all the dirty cads in the world, I consider your father the biggest."

Herbert Phillips, a younger son, said he called on Prebendary Shelford to tell him that Mr. Bailey had told a lie about him. His father did not know he was going.

Cyril Laurence, another pupil, said that on one occasion he saw Annie Bailey struck by her father.

Mrs. Hills, widow, of 20, Brownswood Road, said her youngest son attended the plaintiff's school, and one day he returned with a swollen nose. He told her that an india-rubber ring had been forced on his nose, and he had had to stand on a form during the afternoon. She made a complaint to Mr. Bailey, who made no denial of having done it. She suggested that he should put the ring on his own nose and see how he liked it.

The case terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff ; damages, £750.

THERMOMETER READINGS

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 26.

[illegible] p.m. ... 74.4

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

[illegible] a.m. ... 71.4
[illegible] ... 79.2
[illegible] ... 83.0
[illegible] ... 83.2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, NOVEMBER, 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Mr W B Brown, Assist Commr, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr F C Daukes, C I E, has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Mr P G Melitus, C I E, of the I C S, Depy Secy to the Gov of India the Home Dept and Offg Secy to the Chief Commr of Assam, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr L M Thornton of the India Civil Service, Offg Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr A Brown, 7th Assist Supt, Port Blair, has been granted privilege leave.

The Services of Capt D Beames, 19th Punjab Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut F W Lethbridge, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as Assist Cant Magte at Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr W Anderson is appointed to be a Specialist in the Geological Survey of India.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Vety Lieut E E Martin, Army Vety Dept, is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept, on probation, and is posted to the Punjab.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The names of the Governors appointed to act on the Indian Section of the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending July 1895 are published for information :—

(1) On behalf of the Government of India—Sir A Scoble, QC, KCSI, MP (late Member of the Govr Genl's Council) ; Sir P Hutchins, KCSI (late Member of the Govr Genl's Council) ; and the R Hon'ble Lord Reay (late Governor of Bombay).

(2) On behalf of Local Governments and Native States—Madras—D F Carmichael, Esq (late Madras Civil Service) ; Punjab—B H Baden-Powell, Esq, CIE, (late Bengal Civil Service) ; Burma—Sir C Bernard, KCSI ; Central Provinces—J W Neill, Esq (Bengal Civil Service) ; Assam—General H Hopkins, CSI ; and Central India—R J Crosthwaite, Esq, CSI.

(3) On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce.—Calcutta—Sir A Wilson, Kt ; Bombay—Sir F F Adam, C I E ; Madras—P Macfadyen, Esq ; and Cawnpore (Northern India)—W B Wright, Esq (General Traffic Manager, Indian Midland Railway).

(4) On behalf of Indian Institutions.—Bengal British Indian Associatiation—Sir W W Hunter, K C S I, CIE ; and Poona Sarvajanik Sabha—Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., M P.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C E Ross, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted as Assist to the Resident, at Hyderabad, and to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

Lieut T C Plowden, I S C, Wing Officer and Offg Adjt, 6th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be an Assist Commisr of the 3rd class in the Berar Commission.

The following changes are made in the Bhopal Battn, consequent on the appointment of Major E S Masters, I S C as Wing Comndr and 2nd-in-Comd, :—Lieut C B Baldock, I S C Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt ; and Lieut C C Jackson, I S C Wing Officer, 27th Madras Infy, to officiate as Wing officer.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Hendrik de Veye as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr F Stork.

Lieut S G Knox I S C is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class, and is posted as Assist Political Agent at Bussorah.

Capt W C R Stratton, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st (Offg Political Agent of the 3rd) class, and Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, is granted furlough, for one year.

Mr D T Roberts, I C S, Commer of the Benares Division, is appointed to be Agent to to the Govr-Genl at Benares.

Mr C S Bayley, I C S, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in Bikanir, is after relinquishing charge of his duties as an Og Residentof the 2nd class, and Og Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, granted furlough for one year.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT

3rd Infantry—Major F D Welchman, Second-in-Comd, 4th Iny, to be Second-in-Comd, pending retirement, ; and Capt C H Macdonald, Wing Comdr, 2nd Iny, to officiate as Second-in-Comd, vice Major Welchman, on leave.

4th Infantry—Capt M T Shewen, Wing Comdr, to be Second-in-Comd, vice Major Welchman, transferred.

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps,:—Second-Lieut B F R Holbrook attached, 2nd Bombay Inty,.

The undermentioned officers, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as fellows,

Bengal.—Second-Lieuts—F T Duhan, W A S Walker, J L Stewart, R W Henderson, D I M Macaulay, T S Cox, C E Bateman-Champain, and H Walker.

Madras.—Second Lieuts—A K Forbes, S B Watson, G A Hawks, H N Young, L S Logan, E R Wetherall, and C W Carey.

Bombay.—Second-Lieuts—N R Anderson, C E B Robinson, H E Browne, R T D Leith and A G M Hogg.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India .—Lieut Col H Boileau, I S C Depy Comm, 2nd grade Bengal, (p a) for nine months ; Major S C F Peile, I S C, Commissariat-Transport Dept, Inspr-Genl of Police, Burma, (p a) for six months ; Capt S H B Hobbs, I S C 14th Regt of Bengal Lancers Sqdn Comdr, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers, (p a) for twelve days ; Capt C Jackson, I S C Sqdn Comdr, 3rd Regnt of Bengal Cavy, (m c) for two months ; Capt C H Billings, I S C Wing Officer, 11th Regt of Bengal Infantry, (m c) for two months ; and Lieut F W Hallowes, I S C 24th (Punjab) Regt of Cengal Infy, Depy Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, Commissariat-Transport Dept in India, (p a) for twenty-four days.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.—Madras.

Sergt S Pitchford to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 3rd August, 1894, vice Sub-Condr W H Harwood, remanded to regimental duty.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Madras.

The undermentioned Sub-Condrs, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the 17th March 1894 :—J Cox—Seconded ; and J Morehead—Seconded ; ;and G Kent.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary James Thornleigh Carter Edwardes, Assist Engr, old 3rd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to be Assist-Commissary.

Condr J J Young, Supervisor, 1st grade, Burma, to be Depy Assist Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval.

Sub-Condr J W Morrison, Supervisor, 1st grade, State Railways, to be Condr.

Sergt T Beck, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr, vice Honry Lieut and Assist Commissary Thomas Tyers, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

35th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry—Jemadar Kaku Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, vice Dhyan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr R A Gamble is appointed to officiate as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept, until further orders.

Mr H J McIntosh is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut J F H Carmichael, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, temporarily employed in the Public Works Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut W A Stokes, R E, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, temporarily employed in the Public Works Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The undermentioned Assist Engrs, 3rd grade, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows :—To Madras—Messrs F Furnival. To Bombay—Messrs R J Kent and F St J Gebbie. To Bengal—Mr E Blaber. To N-W Provinces and Oudh—Messrs W Sullivan and C E Hall. To Punjab—Messrs W H Smith and A S Montgomery. To Burma—Messrs F R Collins and W C Stanton. To State Railways—Messrs J Coates and B Stapleton.

The undermentioned Assist Engnrs, 3rd grade, are posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways :—Messrs J Coates and B Stapleton.

Mr G W Talbot, a passed student of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, has been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Dept as an Assist Supdt.

Col L F Boileau, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, is, on return from leave, posted to the Central Provinces.

Mr C J S Baker, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the services of the Govt.

Mr G Humfress, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, will hold the rank of Supdt of Works while employed as Offg Engineer-in-Chief of the Frontier Section, North-Western Railway.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL RAJPUTANA.

It is hereby notified that Capt A F Pinhey, I S C, resumed charge of his duties as Assist Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh.

It is hereby notified that Lieut-Col W H C Wyllie CIE, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the Meywar Residency from Surgeon-Major P D Pank.

Surgn-Major P D Pank, Residency Surgn, Oodeypore, held charge of the current duties of the Residency, in addition to his own.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt A D Fordyce, Cant Magte, Nimach, is, granted privilege leave for 32 days.

POST OFFICE.

Mr H T Bedford, Supt of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.

The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 27 Octr, 1894, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Alfred F Ryan, Supt, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, or until further orders ,—Mr P Gorman, Supr, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade ; Pandit Chandika Pershad, Supt, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ; and Mr F Faichnie to act as Supt, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

Mr W Walsh, Depy Postmaster, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 24th oct 1894.

Mr W Y O Sullivan is appointed to act as Depy Postmaster during the absence of Mr Walsh.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 17th Nov. 1894.)

Description.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,483	52,414	...	16,931	...	60,949
Goods	71,888	41,920	29,968	...	4,51,258	...
Other earnings	2,432	3,122	..	690	...	17,558
Total for week	1,09,803	97,456	12,347	...	...	[illegible]
Aggregate ..	19,01,575	15,23,822	...	...	3[illegible]	[illegible]

HOME REMITTA[illegible]

THE following is the Weekly Me[illegible] to the Home Treasury by mean[illegible] 21st November, 1894 :—

Amount to be remitted d[illegible]
Remitted from 1st April 1894 t[illegible] ber, 1894 .... [illegible]
Balance to be remitted from [illegible] 1894 to 31st March 1895 ..... [illegible]

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A WRITER in the "Army and Navy Gazette" is responsible for the proposal discussed as follows by the "Broad Arrow":—"The question is, do the Duke's merits, qualities, and history, justify J. D. B. in proposing that there should be two statues, and splendid statues too, erected to him, one at Aldershot, and another in Dublin? On due consideration we do not think that there would be justification for such a proceeding. Statues should be raised only in honour of great men, and H. R. H. would scarcely claim to be a great man. He has now for thirty-eight years commanded the Army, and has done his duty according to his lights. He has been no amateur soldier, but has devoted himself to his work. On the other hand, he has missed great opportunities. The Crimea, the American, the Austro-Prussian, and the Franco-German Wars all showed that military reform was urgently needed in our Army, and that there was no time to be lost. On the other hand, some of the reforms of Mr. Cardwell only indirectly affected the efficiency of the Army, and although mostly in the right direction, were not always carried out with justice to the officers affected. With regard to the first set of reforms connected with tactics and armament, the Duke did not heartily associate himself. On the contrary, he set himself against them. He opposed promotion by selection because in time of peace one man was as good as another. He fought against breech-loading rifles because of the excessive expenditure of ammunition, as if a bullet were not better in a fœman's body than in a pouch. He sided with Sir John Adye—reformer though he be—in delaying the adoption of breech-loading artillery. He hated the idea of a reorganisation of the Royal Artillery. He did not love the Staff College. In fact, most of the improvements which have been carried out during his tenure of command have been in his despite. The Duke's objections were of course conscientious, but he was so constituted that he preferred looking back fondly on the past rather than eagerly trying to spell out the possible future. He has also been wanting in a sense of proportion, for he has devoted to sartorial matters much time which could have been more usefully spent on measures urgently calling for treatment. Again, when a firm stand against the manner in which Mr. Cardwell sought to carry out some of his changes would have been highly beneficial, what did the Duke do? Well, he cursed and consented. All these matters being duly considered, where, we ask, is the justification for erecting not one but two statues to his memory?

The "Times" correspondent has brought to a close his able and interesting letters on the recent manœuvres in Austro-Hungary. We were much struck by the letter dealing with the efficiency of the Hungarian cavalry, which seems to be in a very ex-excellent condition, ready, as the saying goes, to go anywhere and to do anything. Their horses seem to be very thoroughly trained and to be exceedingly hardy and wiry. Being exceedingly well bred, thanks to the careful supervision exercised at the Government stud farms, they at first strike one as being weedy and deficient in bone, but this deficiency must be more apparent then real, as the "Times" correspondent points out that at the end of the manœuvres the horses seemed as fresh as possible, though the men appear to have taken little trouble to save them. This disinclination to save their horses by dismounting when opportunities for doing so arose is the main fault which the correspondent of the "Times" was able to find in the Hungarian cavalry soldiers, and he attributes this mainly to the small stature of the men, which may have made mounting and dismounting a bit troublesome. In spite of this disadvantage we retain our opinion that small, light men are the best for cavalry work all round, and we are convinced that we are on the wrong tack in enlisting for mounted work such tall and heavy men as we do. These big men may do very well for the Household Cavalry, who are required chiefly for purposes of display, but they are quite unsuitable for the work of modern cavalry on active service.

An officer of the Russian General Staff has published a work on "Military Espionage in Peace and War." The remarkable feature of this book is that an officer of high position not only represents espionage as an activity "worthy of encouragement," but he undertakes to teach it in all its details. The work contains numerous noteworthy examples of espionage from the military history of all ages, as well as full instructions, and is in fact a manual of espionage. The following extract aptly illustrates the author's views on espionage in peace time:—"In all classes of society there are suitable persons, if only we know how to find them. In peace time those persons are most useful who, thanks to their trade or occupation, can move among people of various classes, or overhear their conversation without exciting any suspicion. Among such are commission agents, hawkers, conductors, artisans, men-servants, artists, photographers, bankers &c. Musicians and gipsies on the tramp can collect useful information as to the nature of the country, and in war-time will make excellent guides. The clergy, more especially in countries with a Catholic population, may also be of great service. Women, both respectable and otherwise, are still more useful in peace time, as they may discovers secrets under circumstance where a man would fail."

The annual Aldershot district "Battle of Inkerman" dinner was celebrated the otherday at the Assembly Rooms, Farnham. The spacious dining-hall was elaborately decorated with flags and military trophies, and in front of a large mirror hung the Union Jack at half-mast, in memory of the late Russian Emperor. The Duke of Cambridge sent his usual annual present of game, with best wishes for a pleasant evening. The Duke of Connaught wrote and expressed regret that he was unable to attend through the death of the Czar. Outside military music was dispensed with owing to the same cause. Among the toasts given were "The Queen and the Church" (responded to by the Rev. Finch Smith), "The Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family" "The Duke of Cambridge," "The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Aldershot Staff," and "To the memory of the gallant dead who fell at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman," the last toast being honoured in solemn silence. Similar gatherings were held in other military districts.

The members of the Navy Records Society will be glad to learn that their secretary, Professor Laughton, hopes to have the second volume of the Armada Letters ready for issue this month. In addition to the concluding letters of the series, the work will include an appendix containing several interesting and elucidating notes which cannot fail to add to the value of this important book. The issue of the first volume has had an excellent effect in increasing the numbers of the society, there being now nearly 400 members. We are also looking forward to seeing shortly the Life of Nelson, which Professor Laughton is writing for that admirable issue, the Men of Action series. Rodney, Cook, and Dampier have been already published in this series, but there are many more naval worthies who must be included before the list of English men of action is complete.

Curiously enough, and apropos of this new Life of Nelson, it is strange that although almost every incident in the great Admiral's career has received pictorial treatment at one time or another, thatof his ordering the immortal signal to be hoisted has never until lately been represented on canvas. Mr. Thomas Davidson has painted, and Mr Arthur Lucas has reproduced and published, a most telling picture of this episode. an impression of which should be hung in at least every educational establishment in the Empire. There never was a period in our history when it was more necessary than it is at present to feed the minds of the coming generation with thoughts of the grandeur of the trust their forefathers have bequeathed to them. The impressions left upon us by what we see with our eyes are ever the strongest, and scores of men are made sailors and soldiers by pictures representing deeds of daring by sea and land. This representation, accurate as we believe it to be as regards details, valuable as it unquestionably is artistically, should form one of the most powerful incentives to noble action that could be placed before the youth of the nation. Nelson is depicted on the quarterdeck of the Victory with many well-known men around him, the imperishable signal is being hoisted, and the Royal Sovereign is seen in the distance leading her line into action. The painter has been exceedingly happy in his treatment of the subject, and we cannot but believe that the picture will receive well merited appreciation at the hands of the English speaking people throught the world, for to Trafalgar we owe nearly a century of peace and all that this has brought

The naval correspondent of the "Globe," referring to the question of the rapidity of coaling warships recently discussed in these columns, gives the following particulars as showing what a first class cruiser is capable of doing in that way entirely with her own resources:—"The Blake recently took on board and trimmed into her bunkers, which are not of the most simple construction, 875 tons in eighteen consecutive hours. She was alongside the jetty and the coal was in a heap one hundred yards away. Wheelbarrows were used to transport it and the crew worked watch and watch, one competing with the other for time." This performance beats that of the Merseys, into which vessel 1,000 tons were put in twenty four hours at Jamacia during the Slidell and Mason scare. We cannot remember the circumstances, but fancy there is a record considerably over this and in a modern man-of-war too. Perhaps some of our readers can name the ship and the time taken.

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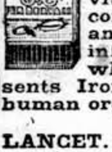

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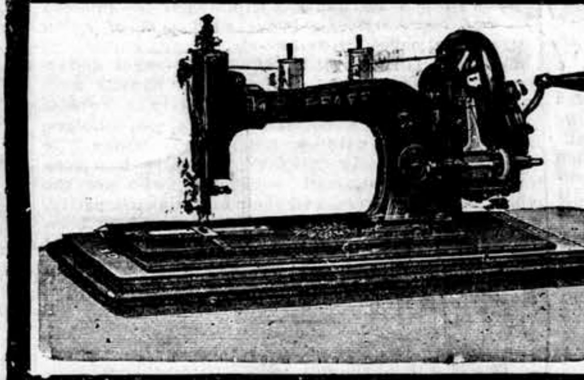

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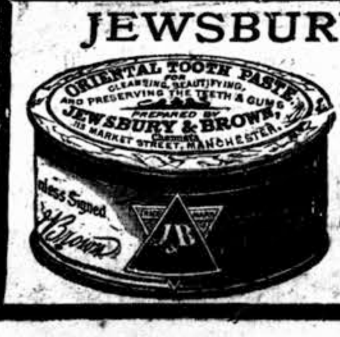
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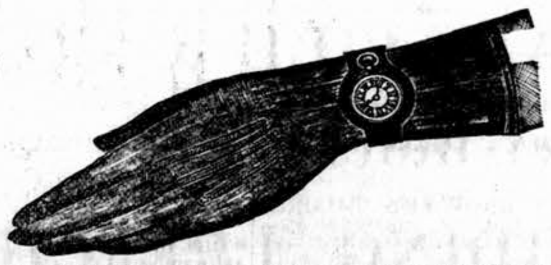
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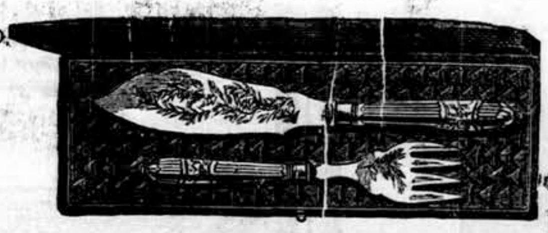
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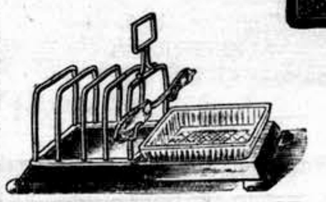
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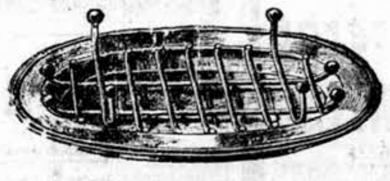
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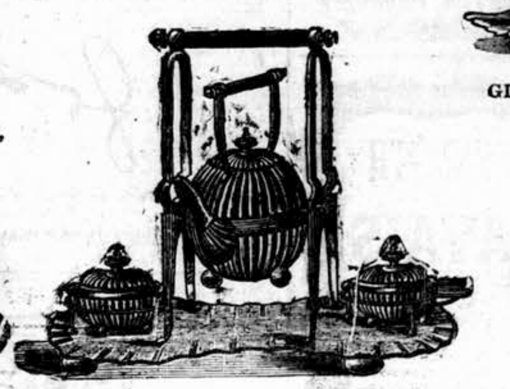
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